# The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 10,831—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | TUESDAY |
| L. SIAM | 3011 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 14th Aug. |
| — VENETIA | 2960 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 21st „ |
| L. PEKIN | 3000 | 500 | A. Symons | 28th „ |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | C. R. Edwards | 4th Sept. |
| L. HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | Geo. Scrivener | 11th „ |
| — CATHAY | 2983 | 5.0 | W. M. Robbie | 18th „ |
| | | | | FRIDAY. |
| L. AUSTRALIA | 3664 | 600 | F. Alderton | 28th Sept. |
| — BOKHARA | 2932 | 500 | H. Weighell | 5th Oct. |
| L. ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Cole | 12th „ |
| — LOMBARDY | 2726 | 500 | W. E. Breeze | 19th „ |
| L. ROSETTA | 3502 | 600 | G. W. Brady | 26th „ |

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DECCAN | 3429 | 550 | A. W. Adamson | 24th Aug. |
| SUTLEJ | 4194 | 750 | A. H. Johnson | 7th Sept. |
| ROHILLA | 3500 | 600 | W. Barratt | 21st „ |
| VERONA | 3116 | 600 | G. W. Atkinson | 5th „ |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | | To Marseilles. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. ₤ 500 | Including wines. | | I Class .. ₤ 520 | Including wines. |
| II do. .... 340 | | | II do. .... 350 | |
| III do. .... 150 | With food. | | III do. .... 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday.......................... 1st Sept. 1883.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday.. 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available 17 days.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa, I Class | Calais Route, ₤ 95 | Brighton Route ₤ 90 | | |
| „ II do. | do. | .. 70 | do. | .. 67 |
| From Naples, I do. | do. | .. 115 | do. | .. 110 |
| „ II do. | do. | .. 100 | do. | .. 94 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

### CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

Children under three years of age free of charge.

„ over three and under eight ¼ charge.

„ eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class ₤ 7 5 0

Via Dieppe ......................... 1st class .. 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | F. Mahorcich.. | 3,500 | 500 | 28th Aug |
| VORWAERTS | F. Egger | 2,391 | 450 | 28th Sept |
| PANDORA | G. Sturli | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Oct. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.. | Rs. 450 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | HP. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Sturli | 3,500 | 550 | 27th Aug. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 30, 1883.

### THOMAS COOK AND SON, BOMBAY,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission, and issue tickets from all principal Railway Stations in India to Europe and all Parts of the World.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas), may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

### SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,486 tons, on MONDAY, 20th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

Cash Prices.

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles .......... Rs. 5 0

Do. do. of larger size .......... „ 6 4

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, corkscrew, large and small blade .......... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DOUBLE-ACTION

### HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

Cash.

Double-seamed Balls .......... Rs. 3 8

Treble-seamed Balls .......... „ 4 0

Four-seamed Balls, "Registered" ... „ 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld)., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

| | |
|---|---|
| BULLETS. | GUNPOWDER. |
| CAPS. | SHOT, ordinary and chilled |
| CARTRIDGES. | WADS. |
| CARTRIDGE CASES. | HUNTING KNIVES. |
| CARTRIDGE LOADERS. | MEASURES, &c. |

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PERFUMERY FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

TREACHER'S LAVENDER WATER.
TREACHER'S POONA BOUQUET.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Atkinson's Ess. White Rose.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Breidenbach's Wood Violet.
Florida Water.

LUBIN'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forget-me-not. | Millefleur. |
| Frangipani. | Moss Rose. |
| Jasmin. | Opoponax. |
| Jockey Club. | Patchouli. |
| Kiss-me-quick. | White Rose. |
| Ess. Bouquet. | Ylang-Ylang. |

Low's Upper Ten Bouquet.
Smyth Nephew's Ess. White Rose.
Sainsbury's Lavender Water.

LUNDBORG'S NEW YORK PERFUMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fascination. | Edenia. |
| Tally-Ho. | Marechal Niel. |

Perfume Fountains, Spray Odorators, Scent Sachets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY,

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy .......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 18[illegible] respectively.

Share Li[illegible] and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10

Single Copy .......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .......... £300,690

„ 1881 .......... £883,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | £1,254,277 3 1 | 1876 | £3,492,950 1 4 |
| 1871 | £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 | £4,673,299 5 1 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

8, Hummum-street.

## GRATIS AND POST FREE.

THE FOLLOWING

## ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES.

1.—Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, Tobacconists' Sundries, Hardware, Cutlery, General Household Requisites, Table Glass and Crockery Ware.

2.—Hats, Helmets, Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaus, Saddlery, Parlour Games Gymkhana Kit and Sporting Ammunition.

3.—Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Fancy Stock and Miscellaneous Articles for Presentation.

4.—Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Colours and Materials Stationery, Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.

5.—Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, and General Pharmacy Stock.

6.—Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments and Appliances, for the Profession and Wholesale.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## CHOLERA BELTS.

### ASQUITH AND LORD'S SPECIALITY.

THESE BELTS are indispensable for wear in Tropical climates, they are a sure preventive against chills, and give great support when riding or walking. They are made from the best UNSHRINKABLE SAXONY FLANNEL in plain colors and neat fancy patterns. When ordering please send waist measurement taken closely.

Price per ½ doz. Rs. 20, or Rs. 3-8 each.

ASQUITH & LORD, THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

## BOWACK, STEPHENS & CO., MAZAGON IRON WORKS

BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery, ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WORKS

SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS, ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

## "ROYAL CHARTER" WACHTER AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

REFERRING TO "THE QUEEN'S LAST BALL," LONDON, "TRUTH" SAYS:—

"THE supper is always most admirable at the Palace and the Wines unexceptionable, notably "the Dry Champagne. In this respect the Queen sets an example which might very well be followed at other fashionable entertainments, at most of which the guests are ruthlessly poisoned with the cheapest abominations that can be bought."

The above Champagne refered to was *Wachter and Co.'s* "Royal Charter" which *alone* is supplied at the Palace.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

### CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy, precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minute hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass inside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches.

They are in stock—

In white metal cases .......... Rs. 70

„ Sterling silver cases .......... „ 80

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

## RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

### BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

## ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| DIAMOND HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND CLUSTER | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND SOLITAIRE | RINGS. |
| RUBY HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| EMERALD HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |

### WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

## HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

FILTERS.

Light Drab Earthenware.

To hold 1 Gallon .......... Rs. 15 0

Do. 2 do. .......... „ 20 0

Do. 3 do. .......... „ 25 0

PATENT MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS IN BROWN EARTHENWARE.

The 2 gallons size, Rs. 24; the 3 gallon size, Rs. 30.

POCKET FILTER.

The Pocket Filter consists of a pure charcoal block, with flexible India-rubber tube attached. It may either be used to drink direct from a river, pond, &c., by the roadside, or it will filter into a glass on the syphon principle, after sucking the air out to start it. In the latter case it filters from four to twenty gallons per day, according to size. The India-rubber tube is the best that can be obtained, and is made specially to resist the action of a hot climate.......... Rs. 4 0

LE FILTRE MOBILE.

The simplest, the most portable, and the most effective Filter yet invented. It is in the form of a bottle, the body being of stone. When placed in water IT FILLS ITSELF BY THE PROCESS OF FILTRATION INTO THE BOTTLE. It will be found invaluable at all times and places where pure water is either difficult or impossible to obtain, as a supply of it may at once be secured by placing the Filter in any tank or pond at hand.

No. 1, small, Rs. 2-12; No. 3, large. Rs. 6-8.

SODA WATER AT EIGHT ANNAS A DOZEN.

Messrs. COURT & Co. beg to call the attention of Mofussil Residents to THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, or DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS.

Rs. a.

This ingeniously contrived apparatus holds about three full pints, or about six bottles of Soda Water of the ordinary size. A resident in a distant Mofussil Station, operating with one of these small machines, may supply himself with Soda Water well aërated and fresh, at about 8 annas a dozen. Saving all losses by breakage, and all expenses on account of carriage, bottles, &c.......... Each. 20 0

A paper with drawing and instructions for use accompanies each apparatus.

The Powders are put up in hermetically sealed tin boxes, each box containing Twelve Powders, each producing, as above stated, six bottles of Carbonated Water, or Soda Water .......... Per box 3 0

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly, by payment in advance.

COURT & Co., 21A, Esplanade-road, Bombay, OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

## THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE Nos. Works........74, Office..........30. WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY......CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. OFFICE..........FORBERS STREET, FORT. TELEPHONE Nos. PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT for PRINCE'S DOCK. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per mensem, with free quarters or Rs. 50 per mensem in lieu thereof during such time as quarters may not be provided. Agreement terminable on two months' notice on either side.

Applications to be sent on or before 1st October next to

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th August, 1883.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for making certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to certain BUILDINGS in H. M.'s Dockyard and for Constructing Latrines for servants in the Jamshedji Jijeebhoy Hospital.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August, 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

No. 9 of 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER GENERAL, at NOON of the 19th OCTOBER, 1883, for the SUPPLY to this Department of 58,000 hogsheads of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR IN WOOD for five years, from 1st April, 1885.

The Malt Liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in woods is to be delivered at the Canteens at one or more Stations mentioned below direct by the Contractor, and the Tenderers may either quote a rate for supply at all the Stations, or any of these Stations: in both cases th[redacted] per hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Ca[redacted] at the Stations concerned, inclusive of all charges [redacted] quoted; the quantity required at each Station is sh[redacted] the Schedule:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Ahmedabad. | Mhow. |
| Deolali. | Baroda. | Karachi. |
| Poona. | Deesa. | Hyderaba[redacted] |
| Ahmednagar. | Belgaum. | |

Persons desirous of offering for the supply of [redacted] Malt Liquor should send samples with their Tender[redacted]

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 19th [redacted] 1883 only, when they will be opened in this Office a[redacted] rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers [redacted] attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contrac[redacted] obtain, on application at this office, printed Fo[redacted] Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, a[redacted] other information they may require connected wi[redacted] Contracts, and the conditions the Tenderers must a[redacted] to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the [redacted] or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to [redacted] accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Tr[redacted] receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the T[redacted] must be furnished in cash or Government Loan pa[redacted] the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value [redacted] one year's supply only, but the amount is not to e[redacted] Rs. 20,000.

In the event of earnest money being deposited [redacted] Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the e[redacted] money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Col.[redacted]

Commissariat Storekeeper Gene[redacted]

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bo[redacted] July 13, 1883.

## NOTICES.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY and TREASURER for the BANK OF BOMBAY on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and an engagement for three years subject to one year's notice. Security to the extent of Rs. 50,000 will be required. Applications will be received up to the 31st August next, addressed to the PRESIDENT, Board of Directors.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 2nd May, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from Ships, Landing and Delivering the Consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1883.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, the 6th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 4, 1883.

NOTICE.—BUNNOOBAEE, wife of MEYA SHAIK JANOO bin SHAIK BOODUN, having agreed to SELL the undermentioned PROPERTY, all persons having any estate, interest or claim whatsoever in or to the same, or any part of it, are requested to inform the undersigned thereof in writing within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise all such estates, interests and claims, if any, will be deemed to have been abandoned and the purchase will be completed accordingly.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1883.

MORESHVAR LAKSHMANJEE, Purchaser's Attorney,

35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land measuring 83 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, with the dwelling-house, No. 37, standing thereon, situate on the east side of and fronting Old Cazee-street, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the Mandvee Registration sub-district, and bounded on the north by the property of Dadoomeya Jitayker, on the east by the property of Kokanee Mahomed Sa lay, on the south by the property of Mahomed Hoossin Chittywalla, and on the west by the said Old Cazee-street.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. [redacted] to state that they only [redacted]ir carriages, being build [redacted]ntry timber, have been [redacted], to withstand the trying [redacted]nitely better than those [redacted]esign, single and double [redacted]g up venetians in front, [redacted]ost recent improvements [redacted]ngular, for pair of horses. [redacted]k or sociable; Simpson [redacted]t, within the power of [redacted]onies. [redacted]ar designs, fitted with [redacted]ich a lady can open and [redacted]d WAGGONETTES. [redacted] single seated, for either [redacted]moveable coach-box and [redacted]ne or pair of ponies. Spe[redacted]gular and Elche patterns. [redacted]d double venetianed. [redacted]Whitechape Malvern. [redacted], open spa red or panel[redacted] or angular. [redacted]nd Co.'s registered Van [redacted] horses or bullocks. [redacted]ach and char-a-banc [redacted]er-spring barouches and [redacted]perb style, with gold or [redacted]s, and hammercloth, as [redacted] &c., &c. [redacted] application.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PAREL AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Committee beg to announce a
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,
IN THE OLD DRAWING OFFICE, BYCULLA,
ON SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

Admission ONE RUPEE. A few Seats will be reserved at Two Rupees. Tickets obtainable only from the Honorary Secretary (G. I. P. R. Locomotive Offices), Parel. After two o'clock on Saturday, apply G. I. P. R. Library, Byculla. Reserved Seat Tickets will not be sold at the door. To begin 9 o'clock p.m. (local time). Children under 12 years of age, half price.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO of Timber per s.s. "KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK," Capt. Shiell, from Moulmein, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and are requested to PAY us FREIGHT and send off their Boats alongside at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective lots as they come to hand. Any claim will not be admitted unless passed by Captain.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents for Owners and Captain.

BOMBAY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held in the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1883, at 5-30 p.m.
THOMAS W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretary.
13th August, 1883.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
WANTED, a competent MILL MANAGER well versed and experienced in all the Departments, viz., Carding, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Apply to MIR GOOLAM BABA KHANBAHADOOR, the Life Chairman of this Company, before the 31st instant, with testimonials and terms.
By order of the Board,
FAKIRBHAI K.,
Secretary.
Surat, Company's Office, 11th August, 1883.

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been DECLARED, and is to be paid at the registered Office of the Company on 15th September next. The Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 100 per share has also been declared, and is payable on 15th October next.
Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above dates, and rebate at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all calls paid in anticipation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1883. Agents.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS (manufactured specially for the undersigned) for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices. Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to Soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.
BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be excellent value.
SOCKS for TROOPS, European and Native, strong and comfortable. Prices moderate.
ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING transacted
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
Agents and Bankers.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-st. London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart-row, West, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
To receive the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.
To declare a dividend.
To appoint a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.
To transact any other business that may be brought forward.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11 a.m. (local time) in September next, at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1884, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter, under Schedule No. 1; Beef and Mutton, under Schedule No. 2; Hired Draught Bullocks, do. No. 4 | Tenders to be received on 6th Sept., 1883. |
| Hired Tonnage and Conveyance of Coal, under Schedule No. 5; Drawing, Conveying and Distributing Water, under Schedule No. 6; Hospital Clothing and Bedding, under Schedule No. 7 | Do. do. 10th Sept., 1883. |
| Leather Articles, under Schedule No. 8; Wooden Articles, do. No. 9; Bamboo and Rattan Articles, do. No. 10 | Do. do. 12th Sept., 1883. |

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above office.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 12th September next, up to 11 a.m. (local time) by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, and 1 p.m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, for the SUPPLY of COAL under Schedule No. 3 for the year 1884-85, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above has been just received by the undersigned.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GUTTÆ VITÆ | Sizes | 11s. and 33s. |
| RENAL PILLS | ,, | 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. |
| VEGT. LIFE PILLS | ,, | Do. Do. Do. |
| LINCTUS SAUCTUM MEDICAL ADVISER, 2s. 9d. | | |

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED.
PROF. BROWN'S
HERBAL REMEDIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acacian Balsam, per bottle | Rs. | 2 8 |
| Herbal Ointment, per pot, ans. 12 and | ,, | 1 12 |
| Renovating Pills, per box, ans. 12 and | ,, | 1 12 |
| Restorative Assimilant per bottle | ,, | 2 8 |
| Malefern Vermifuge ,, | ,, | 2 0 |
| Woodland Balm ,, | ,, | 2 0 |
| Liver Invigorator ,, | ,, | 2 8 |
| Blood Purifier ,, | ,, | 2 8 |
| Catarrh Cure ,, | ,, | 2 8 |
| Complete Herbalist, per copy | ,, | 3 4 |

☞ Shakesperian Almanacs for 1883 will be sent free on application.
SOLE AGENTS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide.
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th August, 1883, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., in re [illegible], an insolvent. Sundry pieces and [illegible] of piece-goods.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 14th August, 1883.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A large MUSICAL BOX playing 12 "Sankey and Moody's" popular Hymns, TO BE SOLD cheap.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER!!! The Singer is the strongest, the swiftest and the most durable Sewing Machine ever yet constructed. The company sold in 1879, 43,167, in 1880 538,609; in 1881 561,036; and in 1882 603,293; which indisputedly proves the popularity they meet with in every quarter of the globe. Price lists post free. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, for BYCULLA BILLIARD ROOMS, three MARKERS.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE at a moderate rent for two months or longer, from about the 20th September. Address to H. OLIVER, The Ridge.

BARTON & Co. is the only house in India where you can get everything of the superior quality and at a very moderate price.—BARTON & Co.

LODGE "Perseverance," 351 S.C.—Members are requested to be present at Apollo-bunder to-day, 3-30 p.m., to bid farewell to R. W. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour.

LODGE "CALEDONIA," No. 490 S.C.—Members are requested to be present at the Apollo-bunder TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m. to bid farewell to Rt. Wor. Brother Mackintosh Balfour.

FOR SALE, cheap, new batch of English BOOTS and SHOES, arrived by the last Mail.—HUSSANALLY MOOLA HAKIMJEE, New Arkade Footpath, Crawford Market.

I HAVE REMOVED my OFFICE to No. 26, APOLLO-STREET.—T. DREWET.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, by a first class Establishment (Fort), a respectable YOUNG LADY as BARMAID. Apply to TEMPLE BAR.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Rampart-row, West, Fort, Bombay, is most conveniently situated in the centre of all business places. Personal supervision of Proprietress.

CHEAP Trousers, Angola, Cheviot and Tweed, at Rs. 6, 7 and 8 per pair, for cash only. Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

WANTED, a first-class CERTIFICATED ENGINEER for up-country. None but those who can set up machinery of a new Company and engine in working order need apply. Apply with copies of testimonials to A. B. C., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want really good sound COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

*FOR SALE.*
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
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INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

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Incorporated with Limited Liability under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.
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J. A. HAWES, Esq., (Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co.)
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THE Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring and undertaking the assets, property, and business of the Company or Co-partnership at present known as the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," and having its Head Office at Shanghai, China.
The annual net profits of the Company will be divided as follows:—
1.—In payment of Interest on the Paid-up Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to be a first charge on the profits until such time as the Reserve Fund has reached £62,500 (or Taels 250,000), after which the interest to be increased to 12 per cent.
2.—In payment of a Bonus to Shareholders in proportion to the net Premiums contributed by them respectively during each year.
3.—In the establishment and maintenance of a permanent Reserve Fund of £125,000 (or Taels 500,000) to be formed by yearly appropriations as may be determined by the shareholders after providing for the payment of interest as above, and a return to contributing shareholders of not less than 20 per cent. on their net premiums.
The Reserve Fund will be invested separately from the general funds of the Company, and the interest accruing thereon will be distributed from time to time amongst the shareholders in proportion to the amount of Capital paid up on the Shares held by them.
A Revision of the Share List will take place at or towards the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Articles of Association to cancel, withdraw, or call in at those periods all or any of the shares held by shareholders who have not contributed Premiums, or whose contributions during the preceding three years shall, in the opinion of the Directors, have been insufficient, or whose holdings it may for other reasons be deemed advisable to terminate or reduce.
Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation will receive at least three months' notice of the intention of the Directors to cancel, withdraw, or call in all or any of their shares, and unless in the meantime they shall have sold the said share or shares to some person approved by the Directors and accepted as the transferee, they shall, on the expiry of such notice, surrender their scrip certificates for cancellation, and will thereupon become entitled (so far as the financial position of the Company will admit) to a return of the capital paid up on the said share or shares, and to a proportionate share for the current year in the Reserve Fund, profits, dividends, and other benefits of and in the Company (if any) when the same shall become payable.
The "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" will be wound up as from 31st December, 1883, and the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will commence on 1st January, 1884. There will thus be no cessation of operations whatever, and the business will be taken over as that of a going concern.
A Preferential allotment of shares in the Company will be offered to Shareholders in the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY" registered as such on 31st December, 1883, in the proportion of five shares for each one held by them. Any shares not so allotted, together with such shares as are equivalent in the proportion of five to one to the Shares in the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY about to be called in on the Revision of the Share List of that Company, which takes place this year in accordance with the Deed of Settlement thereof, will be available for allotment by the Directors of the "NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."
Applications for shares from firms or individuals desirous of obtaining an interest in the Company *whether shareholders in the* "North-China Insurance Company" *or not*, should be in the form subjoined, and addressed to the Head Office direct or through the Branches and Agencies of the "North-China Insurance Company," and will be received in Shanghai and London until 30th September, 1883.
Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained at the Head Office, and at the Branches and Agencies of the Company.
Copies of the Agreement entered into between the "North-China Insurance Company," and the "North-China Insurance Company, Limited," also the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association will be open for inspection at the Head Office of the Company.
Shanghai, 25th May, 1883.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.
Gentlemen,
——— hereby request that you will allot to——— shares in the above named Company, and——— hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to——— upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 25th day of May, 1883, and subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the first call of £50 or Taels 200 per share and the balance of £150 or Taels 600 thereon when required to do so, and ——— authorise you to register ——— as the holder of the said shares.
Name in full———
Address in full———
Description———
Date———
Signature———
All applications in Bombay to be addressed to
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NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Directors was held on the 2nd instant, when the TENTH and FINAL CALL of Rupees Fifty per share was made payable at the Bank of Bombay, on the 16th August, 1883.
By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 4th August, 1883.

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NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY & SONS, late of 314½, Oxford-street, London, W., GUN and RIFLE MANUFACTURERS by Special Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and His Excellency the Viceroy of India, beg to give notice that they have REMOVED to new and more spacious premises especially erected by them, and that their address now is
AUDLEY HOUSE, 57 and 58, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, LONDON, W.
They take this opportunity to inform Indian sportsmen that, having erected new and much larger factories, they are enabled to supply Guns and Rifles specially suited to the Indian market, at prices which will favourably compare with those of other makers.
Hitherto J. PURDEY and SONS have confined their business to the manufacture of weapons of the highest finish only, but acting upon the advice of many of their Indian patrons, they are now prepared to make to special order Guns and Rifles (the latter more particularly) of different grades, all of which are perfect as regards shooting qualities and strength.
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Their new Patent Rebounding Hammerless Guns and Rifles, after the most severe and thorough trials, are acknowledged to be the handiest, strongest, most easily manipulated and simplest produced. Harmless Guns and Rifles are at present only made in one quality, viz., the best, and are expensive.
In Double Bl. Guns the prices range from £25 to the best quality at £56. Double Extra Express Rifles (450 and 500 bore) in four qualities, from £30 to £73 10s. Larger bores slightly increasing in price with each size miniature double Express Rifles for antelope, &c., from £18.
The quotations are all for weapons without case or implements, which are extra, only measures being sent with the Guns, and measures and moulds with the Rifles cases and implements, according to grade, from £3 to £6-6.
TERMS.—One-third of amount to accompany order, balance to be paid in London on completion of goods. J. P. & S. being always full of orders weapons will in most cases take from 4½ to 6 months (from receipt of order) to make.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Departure of the English Mail, evening.
Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Knight of St. Patrick (s), from Moulmein; Mobile (s), Kurrachee; Surat (s), Trieste; Ladakh, Liverpool.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), for Persian Gulf; Simla, London.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Don Juan | Mozart. |
| Romance | Fruhlingrup | Coen. |
| Valse | Promenadun | Gung'l. |
| Selection | Faust | Gounod. |
| Valse | Thine Alone | Meissler. |
| Galop | Ins Centrum | Stasny. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VAGRANT.—H. Finch, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICES.—The offices of the Chamber are being removed from Rampart-row to their former place, Graham's Buildings, in Borah-bazaar-street.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Girgaum Back-road, on the body of Ragoo Dowletta, aged ten years. The deceased, while bathing by the side of a well, accidentally fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dongree Cooly-street, on the body of Veerbai, a woman, aged thirty-one years. Deceased, in consequence of a quarrel with her mother-in-law took a poisonous dose of opium, and died from its effects. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khara Tank-street, on the body of Dareebu Peerajee, aged sixty-five years. Deceased, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while standing by a window and coughing violently, overbalanced himself and fell out of the window on to the public road. He sustained a fracture of the skull, and died almost immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window on the first storey of a house.

GAMBLERS.—Donga Singjee Josi and eight others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Soobadar Morar Rao, of the Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Musjid-bunder-road, and the rest of the prisoners, together with the first accused, with gaming therein. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 25; another was fined Rs. 20; three others were fined Rs. 15 each, and the remainder Rs. 10 each.—Khairag Pairaj Lowana and five others were similarly charged. Prisoner No. 1 and another were fined Rs. 20 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THEFTS.—Ladoo, a woman, living at Patton-street, has reported to the police that while she was sleeping in the verandah of her house on Sunday night last some person stole a pair of gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 96, from her.—Alithai Purthai reported to the police on Sunday last that some person had stolen six gold bangles, valued at Rs. 150, from the person of his son aged four years.—Thuka, a woman, living in Falkland-road, reported to the police on Sunday last that her servant, named Syanna Yellappa, had broken open a box during her absence, and had stolen gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 144. The accused has since absconded from Bombay.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case of assault, Mr. Andrew Anding *vs.* Mr. P. F. Gallaghar, proprietor of Coleman's Hotel, Apollo-street, Fort, was called on for hearing. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the prosecution. The defendant and his wife, Mrs. Gallaghar, filed counter charges of assault against Mr. Anding. The assaults in both instances were alleged to have been committed on the 31st ultimo, on the occasion of Mr. Anding removing from Mr. Gallaghar's Hotel, where he had been living as a monthly lodger. The case for the prosecution on behalf of Mr. Anding having been closed, the defendant, Mr. Gallaghar, was examined by the court, and cross-examined by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Gallaghar then stated that he was very sorry for what had taken place, and tendered an unqualified apology to Mr. Anding, and offered to pay Rs. 10 to Mr. Polard, who had incurred expenses as a witness, and Rs. 20 towards the poor-box. The counter charges were withdrawn. Mr. Anding accepting the terms of the apology, the magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

A MARVELLOUS RECOVERY.—A curious case of recovery from cholera is brought to our notice by a correspondent. A traveller was attacked at about 11 a. m. by acute choleraic symptoms in a village but fifty miles from Bombay. He lay down in the verandah of the Patel's house and begged that he might be sent to the doctor at——three miles off. The people were all afraid to touch him, but at about 3 o'clock p. m. cart was procured, and, accompanied by the Patel the wretched man was conveyed to the hospital. The doctor found the pulse almost gone and the body cold, and having no accommodation for cholera patients gave a bottle of medicine and told the Patel to cart him back to where he had found him. Not approving of this counsel the Patel took his patient, who continued imbibing the medicine, to the Mamletdar who echoed the doctor's advice. On reaching the village from which they had started the villagers refused to allow the sick man to be put into the Dharamsala, and after some more wandering the poor fellow found shelter in the verandah of an unoccupied school-house. An earthen vessel containing water was placed at the man's side, a ceremony performed by Hindus only on a corpse. The Patel certainly did the good Samaritan, but the story does not read well. We leave the Faculty to decide as to the cause of recovery under such peculiar circumstances. Left to himself in the school the sick man, it appears, drank all the medicine given him, slept through the night, and woke weak but otherwise none the worse for his attack.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE seventh ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, Graham's Buildings, yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, presiding.
The directors' report ending June 30, 1883, which had been previously circulated to the shareholders, states that there had again been a considerable increase in the amount of business done by the company. The only loss sustained during the year had arisen from the fire which had occurred at the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company's works at Mahim. The company's contribution to the total loss as settled by the professional average adjuster had amounted to Rs. 2,365-1-2, which had been debited to the profit and loss account. After writing off that claim, the profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 51,306-15-6. This balance the directors recommended should be appropriated to the payment of a dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year, or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, Rs. 25,000; to the reserve fund, Rs. 25,000; and Rs. 1,306-15-6 to the credit of next year's account.
The following resolutions were passed unanimously. That the directors' report be adopted. That a dividend of Rs. 100 per share be declared and made payable on and after the 25th instant. That as soon as the policies from the premiums on which the balance has been received shall have expired the sum of Rs. 25,000 be carried to the reserve fund, and the remainder to the credit of next year's account. That the Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon and Messrs. J. Macfarlane and Govind Gungadhur be re-elected directors of the company. That Messrs. R. Clark and Sadanund Balcrishna be appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.
A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and manager terminated the meeting.

A DISCLAIMER.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following letter in your paper? Under the heading of "Assault on boardship," reported in your paper of the 11th inst., the third officer is represented as being under the influence of liquor. This was a direct falsehood, by whoever made the statement, in the Police Court or when the summons was applied for. When the evidence was given in court, neither myself nor any other officer was present, or called as a witness; and it was with great surprise that I read it in your paper of the 11th inst. The insinuation can, if necessary, be contradicted by three officers of the Cascapedia at the least, who are perfectly cognizant of the whole affair. I am merely stating this to clear my own character, which no one likes to have taken away behind his back, against statements made without the knowledge of any responsible person from the ship.
MARCUS SYNNOT.
3rd officer, s. s. Cascapedia.
Bombay, August 12.

KATTYWAR RACES.
TO BE RUN ON THE 4TH OCTOBER, 1883.
H. H. AGA ALI SHAH'S PURSE, of Rs. 500, for all Arabs and Katty horses that are bred out of Katty mares (not country-bred). Weight for age. Winners, once 5 lbs., twice and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Katty horses running with Arabs allowed 10 lbs. Entrance, Rs. 50 on the 1st September, and Rs. 75 on the 25th of that month, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Three horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld. Distance one-and-a-half mile.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DEESA RACE MEETING, 1883.
STEWARDS.—Colonel Stack, Major Hennell, Surgn.-Major Lyons, Major Willoughby, Major Turnbull, and Lieut. Phayre. Col. C. E. Stack, 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, Honorary Secretary.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.
1st Race.—For all country-bred ponies 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 11 st., 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Half a mile. Rs. 150 added. Entrance, Rs. 10.
2nd Race.—The Derby.—For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 21 lbs.; 1½ mile. Added Rs. 500. Entrance, 1st September, Rs. 15; 1st October, Rs. 25, when the race will close. A starting sweepstake of Rs. 15 for each horse declared to start.
3rd Race.—The Trial Stakes.—For all Arabs and C.B.'s. Arabs to carry 10 st. 7 C.B., 11 st. 7. Added Rs. 200. Entrance, Rs. 15, on 1st October, when the race will close. One mile.
4th Race.—The Liliputs.—For all ponies 13 hands and under; 13 hands to carry 11st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Half a mile. Arabs 7 lbs. extra. Added Rs. 100. Entrance, Rs. 10.
SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.
1st Race.—The Radhanpore Purse, Rs. 300. Presented by H. H. The Nawab of Radhanpore, for all

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Arabs weight for age and inches raised 1st. Two miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, 1st September, Rs. 15; 1st October, Rs. 30, when the race will close.

2nd Race.—The Merchants Purse.—Presented by the native gentlemen of Deesa. For all Arabs and C. B.s. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. ¾ mile Entrance, Rs. 15.

3rd Race.—For all Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. ¾ mile. 13-2 to carry 11 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for ¼ inch under. Arabs 7 lbs. extra. Added Rs. 150; Entrance, Rs. 10.

4th Race.—The District Cup, Rs. 150. For country-bred horses, the property of Native Chiefs and landholders residing in the Pahlunpore Superintendency and bred therein. Catch weights over 10 st. Half a mile.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 20th OCTOBER.

1st Race.—Winners Handicap.—For all Arabs and C. B.'s. R. C. Entrance forced for winners, Rs. 20; optional to loser, Rs. 10. Added Rs. 300.

2nd Race.—Losers Handicap.—For all Arabs and C. B.'s. that have started and not won during the meeting. Added Rs. 200; Entrance, Rs. 15. One mile.

3rd Race.—Tallyho Stakes.—Steeple Chase for Arabs and C. B.'s. 11 st. about 2 miles and a half. Added Rs. 250; Entrance, Rs. 20.

4th Race.—Little Go Chase.—For all ponies 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 11 st. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Arabs 7 lbs. and Walers 1 st. extra. About a mile and a half. Added Rs. 150. Entrance, Rs. 10.

RULES.

1. W. I. T. C. and Eng. G. N. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.
2. The Stewards' decision will be final on points of fact, but a reference will be allowed on all questions of racing law.
3. Horses will be aged and measured at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 13th, and Monday, the 15th October. Certificates of age and height given under the new rules which are, in the opinion of the stewards, satisfactory will be accepted.
4. Where not otherwise stated entries to be made in writing by noon the day before the race. Starting declarations to be made in writing at the lotteries the evening before the race by 9 p.m.
5. When not otherwise specified the following penalties will be made in all races; previous winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra.
6. The Steeplechase course will be closed from the 12th October for the purpose of being made up. Any horse that is found being exercised over any of the fences after that date will be disqualified from running at the meeting.
7. G. R. S. and native jockeys allowed 5 lbs. when riding against European professionals.
8. Three horses in bona fide separate interests to start or half the added money will be withheld. No added money will be given for a W. O.
9. A subscription of Rs. 30 gives right of running in all races and admission to the Grand Stand. For pony races a subscription of Rs. 10 will be sufficient.
10. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of raising the weights for any of the events if it appear to them that sufficient riders at the published weights are not forthcoming. The weights can only be lowered with the consent of all the owners.
11. In the event of any race not filling the stewards have power to make another.
12. 5 Per cent. for the Fund will be deducted from the gross amount of each lottery and pari mutuel account.
13. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for each horse trained or cantered on the course.
14. A rateable deduction will be made from the added money in case of a deficiency of funds.
15. All objections must be made in writing to the Honorary Secretary, before the lotteries, if possible, and must be accompanied by Rs. 25, to be forfeited if the objection be considered frivolous by the stewards. No objection will be entertained after the lotteries which, in the opinion of the stewards, could have been made before them.
16. Owners allowed to claim half their stable or horse in one lottery, but only a quarter in any subsequent lottery on the same event.
17. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned at Deesa.
18. All telegrams must be verified by letter.

The Deesa Race-course is one mile and-a-half and thirty yards.

C. E. STACK, Colonel,
3rd "Q. O." Light Cavalry,
Honorary Secretary.

Deesa, 20th July, 1883.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

### THE SUIT AGAINST KAKOO WADIA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

THIS case was put down on his lordship's board to-day for an *ex-parte* decree for want of a written statement. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs; and there was no appearance for the defendant.

The Advocate-General was about to move in the case of Rustomjee Burjorjee Chenoy *vs.* Kessowjee Naik, when Mr. Inverarity asked his lordship to take up his case, which, he said, was undefended.

The judge.—Is it really undefended?

Mr. Lang, who appeared for Kakoo Wadia on a previous occasion, observed that, although virtually undefended, it would take his learned friend some time to prove the accounts.

The judge.—Are you going to argue that it is a defended case?

Mr. Lang said it was undefended because the written statement had been rejected in consequence of the defendant's not complying with an order for inspection. An affidavit of documents was also struck out, and so the suit was undefended. But there were motions before the court which had a priority.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not say it was a motion. It was an undefended case on the board, and would take some little time to prove.

The judge thought it would be better to take it up to-morrow morning.

Mr. Inverarity said the Advocate-General had a motion which would probably take five weeks. The learned counsel asked it to be called on as an adjourned case, so that it should not be necessary for them to get another order for service.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang declined to waive their rights and allow Mr. Inverarity's case to be called on in the middle of the motion.

Mr. Inverarity asked that the defendant should be called, and that the case be then adjourned until after the motion.

The defendant was called, and there being of course no reply, the case was adjourned until after the motion.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

### A CLAIM UPON MORTGAGES.

PANDURANG JEWBA *vs.* BAL MUNGESH WAGLE AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff prayed that the first defendant, on receipt of the sum of Rs. 5,191, may be ordered to enter up satisfaction in respect of a decree obtained by him against the plaintiff; that the plaintiff may be allowed to redeem his properties mortgaged by him to the first defendant, on repayment of all moneys due thereon; that an account may be taken; and that the first defendant may be restrained from executing the decree held by him. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, for the defendants.

The parties were related to each other. In 1866 the first defendant commenced to advance moneys to plaintiff at 9 per cent. per annum. The latter executed three promissory notes to Narayen Mahadeo Purmanund, first defendant's nominee. The notes were afterwards renewed, and fresh loans were made to the plaintiff, who subsequently executed a mortgage for Rs. 3,893. Plaintiff made several payments on account. The account was adjusted in June, 1872, when Rs. 3,884 were found due to the first defendant. In July, 1872, the plaintiff executed a mortgage in favour of the first defendant and his mother Mirabai, who was his nominee, of certain immoveable property at Mahim for Rs. 4,500. The first defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff or to allow him credit for the balance of Rs. 4,500. The first defendant had in his possession at the time ornaments of the plaintiff of the value of Rs. 1,000. Defendant sold them subsequently, but had not paid to the plaintiff or given him credit for the proceeds of the sale. The interest charged on the mortgage was 12 per cent., although the defendant had promised that he would charge only 9 per cent., and the plaintiff had signed the mortgage on the faith of that promise. In 1879 the plaintiff executed to defendant a further mortgage of properties in Lohur Chawl-street for Rs. 3,700. In December of the same year plaintiff executed another mortgage of several properties for Rs. 6,000, in respect of which, however, no money was actually paid to plaintiff. He subsequently offered to redeem the properties by paying under protest the amount according to defendant's calculation, provided he agreed to reconvey the properties, but defendant refused to do so. Plaintiff complained of excessive charge of interest in the defendant's account.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that Narayen Mahadeo Purmanund was the principal, and not the nominee, in the transactions mentioned, and that he (defendant) had no knowledge of the accounts. A mortgage was executed in the name of Mirabai, defendant's mother, since deceased, because the moneys advanced thereon had been set apart by defendant for her use. Defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint, saying he had always been willing to accept the moneys due to him, and to reconvey to the plaintiff his properties, but that the latter never offered to pay any specific sum. The plaintiff had filed this suit only to prevent the defendant from executing his decree.

The hearing of the case was being proceeded with.

## MADRAS.

BANK OF MADRAS.—A petition signed by the subordinate staff of the Bank of Madras, has been presented to Mr. D. A. J. Crombie, secretary and treasurer, to be placed before the directors at to-day's meeting, praying that a Pension and Gratuity Fund may be instituted for them on a similar basis as the one now in force for the officials of the institution.—*Madras Mail.*

THE APPELLATE COURT IN WANT OF A MAHRATTA INTERPRETER.—Yesterday (July 9), the Honorable Justices Kernan and Muthusami Aiyer, while presiding on the first bench of the Appellate Court, had to wait for a long time for a Mahratta interpreter. The deputy interpreter, on the Original Side, and a temporary translator on the Appellate Side of the Court were called one after the other, but failed to read a Mahratta manuscript. A gumastah of the Court was next indented upon, and he got through the manuscript, which Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyer translated to Mr. Justice Kernan.—*Id.*

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—At Ootacamund, on Aug. 9, criminal information was laid before the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. T. Pritchard, by Captain Alfred Chawner Griffin, residing at Little Shoreham, against William Joseph Dyce, formerly employed as Apothecary in the Ouchterlony Valley, and now residing at Ootacamund, for having forged his name to a cheque on Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., payable to self, for the sum of Rs. 2,000. Captain Griffin, after being duly sworn, deposed that the cheque produced was not in his handwriting, the signature thereto was not his, nor was the endorsement. The cheque form was not abstracted from either of his cheque books, their numbers being A-W 15,337 to 15,360, and A-W 15,361 to 15,384, the number of the forged cheque being A. the under letter blotted by ink, and bearing No. 6959. Mr. Richard Harper, manager of Messrs. Oakes and Co.'s branch establishment, deposed to knowing Dyce, who was indebted to the firm to the amount of Rs. 387 odd; that he sued and obtained a decree against the accused, and put the decree into execution; that for the first time he saw the cheque on Saturday last, the 4th instant. It was then not endorsed; and he therefore would not accept it; that on the following Monday, Dyce was arrested, and in company with the court bailiff came to the shop and tendered the said cheque duly endorsed in payment; thereupon he (Mr. Harper), gave accused a letter to Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, informing them that Mr. Dyce had satisfied the amount of the decree against him; that he paid accused Rs. 100 on the said cheque, promising to pay the balance on Wednesday or Thursday following. That on carefully examining the cheque, he thought the signature did not look like Captain Griffin's; that he sent the cheque to Captain Griffin, who repudiated it. The Deputy Magistrate, on this information, issued a warrant for the arrest of Dyce, who was brought into Court about 5 p. m., and made a statement to the following effect; that the cheque produced, dated 27th July, 1883, on Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., for Rs. 2,000, was received by him through the post on the 28th; that he took it to Messrs. Oakes and Co. that day, and saw Mr. Harper, who said he could not cash it, as his cash-keeper had left; that the cheque was endorsed by Captain Griffin; that he had applied to Captain Griffin for employment, and also asked Captain Griffin to lend him some money as he was pressed; that he received no letter with the cheque; that he told Captain Griffin he wanted a loan of Rs. 2,000; that Captain Griffin said, he could not lend it at once; that he did not acknowledge receipt of the cheque, intending to do so after cashing the same." The case was remanded till the next, when Dyce's statement was read to Captain Griffin, who, being duly sworn, deposed, "I did not send Mr. Dyce the cheque, dated 27th July, for Rs. 2,000 on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., as stated by him. He never asked me for a loan. He asked me if I could assist in getting him employment. The statement of accused, that I could not give him money at once, but would do so as soon as I could, is not true. I do not ever remember giving him a cheque." Mr. Marchant deposed to the accused coming to him about the 30th July, and asking him to help to get the cheque cashed, or to hold the cheque and advance a few hundred rupees on it, which he declined to do, and suggested that he should take it to Oakes and Co., who, perhaps, would be able to cash it for him. The Deputy Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial before the Additional Sessions Court, to be held at Ooty on the 3rd September next. Dyce advanced the plea of being a British subject. An application for bail was refused, but it will be renewed before the Additional Sessions Judge.—*Madras Mail.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

A MALICIOUS SUIT AGAINST AN OFFICIAL.—The fact of a civil suit having been brought by a native banking firm of Bhaugulpore against Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, the Magistrate and Collector of Patna, was noticed in various papers a short time ago. The vernacular prints made much capital out of the incident, and called upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to take prompt action against an official who had "borrowed money from a native." Mr. Metcalfe was on leave at the time, so the venomous attacks made upon him could not be at once refuted. The matter has now been sifted, and a very pretty story of native malice disclosed. It appears that in February last Mr. Metcalfe requested the firm in question, with whom he banked in the ordinary way, to send him a statement of his account. This was done, and in the following month Mr. Metcalfe, who had been up to that time on tour, forwarded the balance due to the firm. In the meantime, however, a suit had been brought against him, and the firm refused to receive the balance due to them except through the Court. Any European banker, unacquainted with native ways, would be at a loss to understand why the suit was brought at all. The firm can hardly have supposed that their account would not be settled, for not only had there been no refusal to pay, but Mr. Metcalfe had himself called for a statement of his account with a view to its settlement. On the refusal of the firm to receive the money, it was paid into Court, and the claim having been fully satisfied the case was struck off the file. The suit was unquestionably filed with the deliberate intention of humiliating Mr. Metcalfe, and there are other circumstances connected with the case which go to show a malicious design on the part of the bankers, who readily found abettors among the high-minded native journalists of Bengal.—*Pioneer.*

## THE LATEST AFFRAY AT HYDERABAD.

IN the village of Chitapur on the railway line, belonging to Nawab Usker Jung, one of the City nobles, there is a bazaar said to be in existence for nearly a century, in which is held weekly a large fair which attracts people from all the country round. The fair is of course a source of considerable profit to the owner of the village in which it takes place, and might well excite the cupidity of others. The land adjoining the village formerly belonged to the first co-regent, and is now in possession of Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah. Shortly after he came into possession, he set about building another bazaar in opposition to the old one at the Chitapur. This was considered by Nawab Usker Jung an infringement of an old-established right, and the matter formed the subject of dispute between him and the other Nawab. The question was brought before the late Government, Sir Salar Jung and his collague the second co-regent, and was decided in favour of Nawab Usker Jung, and a stop was put to the building of a bazar by Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah. No sooner was there a change of Government than Busheer-ood-Dowlah set about to carry out his original intention of building the bazaar. Nawab Usker Jung again complained to the Government, but before the Government had time to act, Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah sent an armed force to assist the village officials in getting the bazaar built. An affray of some kind must have taken place between the followers of the two Nawabs. The particulars have not yet reached us, but nine of Nawab Usker Jung's men were brought in by train on Tuesday last, wounded, and taken to the Pleshcar. The affair we believe has also been reported to the Resident. If the nobles of Hyderabad are allowed to take the law into their own hands in this way, something very serious will happen some of these odd days, considering the amount of hot blood that is amongst them. The Government ought to take warning in time and put down all lawlessness with a strong, firm hand.—*Deccan Times.*

## EXPERIMENTS WITH LOCUSTS' EGGS.

SOME interesting experiments on locusts' eggs have lately come to our notice. One dismal fact has been discovered viz., that hatching and development will go on under what would ordinarily be considered most unfavourable circumstances. The egg of a reddish brown colour is about the size of a grain of wheat, but not quite so thick. A handful put into a tumbler mixed with earth and drenched several times a day with water continued to burst and send forth the young insect. A similar quantity mixed with dry earth in a ginger glass and covered with green grass did likewise, with the only difference that those subjected to the periodical shower-bath were slower in hatching. Two or three eggs put into half a tumbler of water sank—but on the egg bursting to let out the young one it floated to the surface. This is certainly perseverance worthy a better cause—and must dispel the illusion that heavy rain would kill the locusts. It is curious to watch the convulsive struggles of the insect to free itself from the encumbrance of the shell. First appears the head, a moment's repose, and the whole insect bursts forth, lies perfectly inert for about a minute, and then a tiny green locust, unmistakable from the peculiar formation of the head, complete, except that he is wingless, hops about as frisky as the proverbial frolicsome kid. Mr. Bor's theory for their destruction seems to consist in the interception by means of screens four feet high of young locusts in the *crawling* stage. It would be interesting to know at what period of their existence they crawl. The writer has seen them five minutes old hop afoot. Efforts are being made in various collectorates for the collection and destruction of eggs. Many District Officers, instead of enjoying at headquarters the repose they have earned after eight months of the travelling season, are out in the districts after what is facetiously termed "locust shikar." Notwithstanding these most praiseworthy efforts it is feared that unless nature steps in, much damage will be done to the young crops before they can be harvested.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE MR. EASTWICK.

BY the death of Mr. E. B. Eastwick India loses one of her worthiest friends and representatives. His knowledge of this country was intimate, and he could read and write many of its vernaculars with greater ease than a missionary after forty years' residence. He loved the people, anxiously watched their progress, and delighted in lending an impulse whenever he could. As a prominent member for years of the East India Association of London, Mr. Eastwick gave that body the benefit of his great experience, his influence, and his wise counsel. The Association will not find a better guide. Mr. Eastwick last came to Bombay when Sir Richard Temple was Governor.—*Indian Spectator.*

A CORRUPT NATIVE RAJ.

THE days of the Raja of Rajpipla seem to be numbered. He must be incorrigible, to judge by recent events. It was about four years ago that the people were first driven to appeal to Government for protection from their own Chief. Government remonstrated with His Highness and suggested reforms. The grievances of Rajpipla, according to petitions, could be grouped together in one sentence:—The vicious system of farming the revenues, the selling of offices to the highest bidders, the compounding of crimes for *nuzzur*, the imposition of illegal and unbearable burdens, the employment of unworthy servants, the raising of transit and other duties at will. We blame no one—the Political Agents have done their duty. The Government of Bombay claims credit—which we cheerfully allow it—for exercise of rare forbearance. Popular grievances have been referred to the Raja for redress, and he has been warned, time after time, to mend his ways. But the Raja has done nothing beyond recording these remonstrances. At last, when pressed hard, His Highness takes to him an educated Dewan. The latter has tried his best, we are told by the petitioners themselves, to listen to their grievances and to raise the tone of the administration generally. But he is powerless. He cannot employ the best available officers, nor can he dismiss the worst already in service. The accounts we have received of late are disheartening. Ryots are pouring out into the Gaicowar's territories, despairing of all relief. The revenue has become half of what it was. The Raja robs himself right and left! By this time he must have half a crore of money. He knows not, so the petitions imply, what it is to stop end except with the ryot's substance over and above the State charge. He goes on adding to his hoards and to his already well-stocked zenana of half-a-dozen Ranis, and goodness knows how many quasi-queens. He makes money, and of course keeps it, even from these transactions. He squeezes his servants, they say, and the servants squeeze the people till the latter are driven to make one final appeal both to the Government of Bombay and of India. From careful inquiries of our own we are satisfied that the Raja is incapable of improvement. As a trial Government may give him an English joint administrator—no native can manage him. But even then he will be in the way of reform. Perhaps the best plan would be to give the management to his son—if fit—with an experienced Native or European as colleague and a trustworthy Dewan. Raja Gambhirsingji may be brought down to Bombay with as much money as he can carry with him, and he may play the Raja here to his heart's content with his favourite courtiers around. He has nearly been the ruin of a first-class State. And though, in recommending his removal, the Native journalist must naturally feel the deepest regret, we cannot help saying that any further consideration or sympathy will be wasted on this misguided prince. Government may, however, appoint a Commission of Inquiry, a few independent Native gentlemen with an English president, and then see what it can do best. But the people must be protected and the State of Rajpipla saved from wholesale desertion.—*Ibid.*

THE SURAT RELIEF FUND.

WE understand that arrangements to start subscription lists in various parts of Kattywar in aid of the Surat Relief Fund have fallen through on receipt of information that no more money is needed. Besides the Rs. 900 forwarded by Dr. Thakordas from Wadwan and the two or three other subscriptions, Kattywar is thus spared the trouble of raising more funds, thanks to some generous busybody. We should like to know if this information is official or officious. Either way it is characteristic. While so much lukewarmness is shown nearer home, it is gratifying to find the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Mr. Manockji Rustomji, Mr. Framji Muncherji, and others sending substantial aid from Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE welcome the establishment of another fire insurance company in the city under the auspices of that indefatigable Actuary, Mr. Slater. House property in Bombay is scarcely insured; and fire insurance should be popularised and the best way to do it is by charging popular rates. We have no doubt that Mr. Slatter's new scheme will be a success in a few years, just as his Life Assurance Company has been owing to foresight and economical management, and above all, popular rates. All Mr. Slater's "Oriental" concerns seem to be prospering beyond expectation.—*Ibid.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the European mail of the 27th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Render. Mr. I. Reid.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch. Mr. Kotewal.
Mr. McLaughten. Mr. Kapadia.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. T. W. Morris. Mr. Robert Henderson.
Mr. W. E. Purser. Mr. W. P. Duff.
Mr. Downes. Mr. and Mrs Stanborough.
Major Swinton. Mr. A. M. Downes.
Major I. Hill, R. E. Capt. Hotham.
Mr. H. C. Legh.

FROM ADEN.

A. Cadur. Husson Alley.
Ruttonjee. Gunno and two friends.
A. Periera. F. Mahomed.
Sheik Oossman.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, arrived at Osborne from Windsor on Tuesday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday visited the headquarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and witnessed the drill of the corps under Captain S aw.

The Du e of Albany went to Marlborough on Monday a d distributed the prizes to the students of the College, his visit being marked by popular rejoicings and demonstrations of loyalty.

In the House of Lords on Friday Viscount Bury moved a resolution which, while declaring that the medical officers in Egypt admirably performed their duty, condemned the system under which they were responsible for discipline in the hospitals. After remarks from the Earl of Morley, the Duke of Richmond, and the Duke of Cambridge, the motion was withdrawn. On Monday, Lord Granville stated that the provisional agreement for the construction of a second Suez Canal having been disapproved by nearly all the great bodies representing commerce and navigation in this country, the Government did not intend to ask Parliament to sanction it. Lord Salisbury congratulated Ministers on the abandonment of their disastrous scheme. The Factories and Workshops Acts Amendment Bill, was afterwards read a third time and passed. On Tuesday the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Bill, and the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill were read a second time, after some discussion. Last night Lord Lamington suggested that the Government should consider the expediency of advancing £8,000,000 for the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway. Lord Granville stated objections to that course, and Lord Salisbury expressed the anxiety felt by this country to secure a route to the East, subject to English control.

In the House of Commons on Friday, at the morning sitting, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Sir S. Northcote, said that the question of M. de Lessep's exclusive power had never been discussed in the course of the recent negotiations. The Agricultural Holdings Bill was afterwards proceeded with in Committee. On Monday Mr. Gladstone made a similar announcement to that made by the Foreign Secretary in the other House, and explained that the provisional agreement not meeting with general acceptance, M. de Lesseps had released the Government from the obligation of pressing it further upon Parliament. Sir S. Northcote thought that Ministers exercised a wise discretion in relinquishing their scheme, but held that the House should insist on a full discussion of the question. On Tuesday the two Channel Tunnel private Bills were withdrawn. Sir S. Northcote gave notice that he would move an address to the Crown praying that in any negotiations with regard to the Suez Canal, while the undoubted rights of the existing company are respected, no recognition may be given to any such monopoly as will preclude the possibility of competition in the opening of a waterway between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The Agricultural Holdings Bill afterwards passed through Committee. On Wednesday the sitting was occupied with the consideration of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill. Yesterday Mr. Gladstone offered Monday for the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, and stated that the Government would support Mr. Norwood's amendment. The House afterwards went into Committee on the Education Estimates.

Mr. Gibson, M. P., at a Conservative meeting at Portsmouth on Wednesday evening, severely censured the conduct of the Government in regard to the Suez Canal agreement.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was on Saturday presented to the Earl of Resebery, in recognition of his services to Scotland.

A meeting was held in the Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street, on Monday night, in support of Lord Ripon's Indian policy. Sir J. B. Phear, an ex-Indian Judge, presided, and Sir W. Lawson, M.P., Mr. Bryce, M.P., and Mr. Rogers, M.P., moved resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting, which were carried.

A deputation waited on Lord Kimberley yesterday from the Anglo-Indian Association to urge the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill. His lordship stated that the Government adhered to the principle of the measure.

On Saturday Lord Penzance gave judgment in the long-protracted case of Martin v. Mackonochie. His lordship pronounced formal sentence of deprivation against the defendant.

The appeal of the Hon. Mrs. Agar-Ellis against the decision of Mr. Justice Pearson refusing to allow her daughter, a girl of 16, to spend the forthcoming vacation with her mother, was dismissed by the Court of Appeal, their lordships holding that the father had control over the person and education of a child under 21 years of age.

At Wimbledon on Saturday the Anglo-American rifle match was won by the English team, who scored 45 points more than their competitors.

Mr. Walter Wyndham Burrell, second son of Sir Walter Burrell, M.P., of West Grinstead-park, Sussex, was killed by an accidental fall from a tricycle on returning home from a cricket match.

At Cork Assizes Richard Hodnett was tried twice for sending a packet of dynamite to the Lord Lieutenant, and the jury in each case being unable to agree, the prisoner was released on giving bail to appear at the next assizes.

OBITUARY.—W. S. Alexander, C.S.; Col. J. Clements, Bo. Ret.; Lord Louth; Maj.-Gen. P. Robertson-Ross, C.B.; Mr. Denis O'Conor, M.P. for Sligo; Captain Matthew Webb champion swimmer; General Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars; Lady Rachel Macaulay; Lady Rowley.

In the French Senate on Saturday M. Challemel-Lacour, replying to the Duc de Broglie, stated that France had not declared war against Annam, but intended to cause her establishments in Tonquin to be respected. The Government would not hesitate to submit the necessary proposals to Parliament, if order could not be restored without attacking the Power who had fomented disturbances.

Despatches from Hongkong report that great preparations are being made for resisting he French at Hue.

The French papers comment on the collapse of the Suez Canal agreement, some of them severely blaming the English Government, and others alleging that the company have now happily recovered freedom to act independently of this country.

Cholera has spread rapidly in Cairo and its neighbourhood, and several hundred deaths are reported as occurring there daily. The local sanitary arrangements for combating the epidemic are deplorably defective. The misery and demoralization prevailing at Cairo induced the Khedive to repair to that capital with his consort on Monday, in spite of the protests of his family; and on his arrival an Extraordinary Sanitary Commission was appointed, with Sir E. Malet, Sir E. Wood, and General Stephenson as its leading members.

The epidemic has broken out in the Black Watch and some other regiments of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, and several fatal cases are reported.

Usibepu has attacked and completely routed the forces of Cetewayo, who was killed with many of his chiefs and his wives.

While a party of excursionists from Baltimore were standing on a pier in the Patapsco river a barge struck the end of the pier and carried it away, whereby about 70 persons, mostly women and children, were drowned.

The United States Government, to avert the introduction of cholera, has ordered its Consuls at Liverpool and London to appoint inspectors of ships proceeding to America.

Destructive tornadoes swept over Minnesota and Wisconsin on Sunday. A railway train was blown from the tracks on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, and 20 persons were hurt.

Captain Webb, the noted swimmer, has been drowned in an attempt to swim through the rapids of Niagara Falls.

An extensive strike has occurred among the telegraph operators in the United States.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir J. D. Gordon, B.C.S.
Mr. W. E. Jackson, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. Ramsay, B.U.C.S.
Major W. H. Wilkins, B.S.C.
Major G. T. Halliday, B. Cav.
Lieut. A. N. Carr, B.S.C.
Lieut. H. P. Picot, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. J. Macdougall, M.S.C.
Lieut. D. D. Passy, M.S.C.
Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Bo. U.C.S.
Major O. Probyn, Bo. Inv. Est.
Capt. W. R. L. Anderson, Bo. S.C.
Deputy Surg.-Gen. D. A. C. Fraser, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. Nugent, B.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. W. K. Stont, B.U.C.S., 10 weeks.
Mr. J. Burke, B.U.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. A. M. Jackson, B.U. C.S., 3 mo.
Col. J. Roberts, B.S.C., 3 mo
Maj. D. J. Stewart, B. Inf., 182 days.
Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R. Eng., 183 days.
Surg.-Major D. N. Martin, M.D. B., 6 mo.
Surg. E. Bovill, B., 10 days.
Mr. D. S. White, M.U.C.S., 2 weeks.
Mr. A. Stormont, Bo. U.C. S., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. G. E. Porter, B.C.S.
Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S.
Mr. J. C. Veasey, B.C.S.
Mr. F. S. Coplestone, B.C.S.
Mr. A. C. Goodfellow, B.U. C.S.
Mr. W. G. McGeorge, B.U. C.S.
Mr. J. T. Jarbo, B.U.C.S.
Major R. S. Thompson, B.S.C.
Capt. F. G. Maltby, B.S.C.
Capt. A. S. McRae, B.S.C.
Lieut. E. de Brath, B.S.C.
Lieut. S. D. Gordon, B.S.C.
Surg.-Major T. Holmstead B.
Surg. H. K. McKay, B.
Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, M.U. C.S.
Capt. D. D. Pryce, M.S.C.
Lieut. G. W. Maxwell, M.S.C.
Surg.-Major C. Robertson, M.D., M.
Vet.-Surg. F. G. Shaw, M.
Capt. W. H. D. Jones, Bo. S.C.
Surg.-Maj. H. A. Lewis, Bo.

## ABANDONMENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

THE following is Mr. Gladstone's speech and the subsequent proceedings in the House of Commons on Monday, July 23, on this subject:—

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said.—The House will expect from me more than a dry statement of intentions on this occasion, particularly as there has been nothing down to the present time said by the Government in this House, except, I believe, within the scope and limits of questions which have been addressed to us. I have now to state the course which the Government intend to take with regard to the Suez Canal provisional agreement, and it will be expected from me almost as a matter of course that I should state the main considerations which have guided the Government in arriving at their conclusion. In the first place, I should wish to remind the House of the origin of this transaction. The great success of the Suez Canal had naturally brought about a state of things in which for a very considerable time there has been pressure for an increase of accommodation and of facilities for traffic, and the Government, being regularly represented in the body of the directors of the Suez Canal, have been in the habit, from time to time, of instructing their directors on the subject of points which were to be raised in the meetings which took place in Paris. But these instructions for a considerable time, although they touched upon matters of importance, were instructions given to our directors. It was in the course of the present spring that the matter took a larger form, and, upon what I may call urgent and pressing applications of bodies of very great importance in this country, the Government was led to take into consideration the question of associating itself more directly in these proceedings, and in fact, of entering upon negotiations with a view to a distinct agreement between themselves and M. de Lesseps. The turning point in this matter may be said to have been upon the 26th of April. Reported in the newspapers on the 27th are the proceedings of two deputations, or at least of a double deputation, which had an interview with Lord Granville at the Foreign Office. One of the deputations was headed by my hon. friend the member for Gloucester on the part of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the country. The other deputation represented the Chambers of Shipping, and was headed by Mr. Laing. The deputation headed by my hon. friend the member for Gloucester, sums up the form of its requests in an application for negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and the present Suez Canal Company. After describing the other movements which were of a more extensive character, my hon. friend is reported to have stated this—"Chambers of Commerce did not go so far as that, but they urged that endeavours should be made to see whether something could not be done through the Canal Company, who at present almost ignored the position which British influence should hold." (Hear, hear.) The other deputation did go beyond the scope of the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Laing did two things on the part of the shipping interest. In the first place, he repeated what my hon. friend had said in urging the Government to consider the necessity of taking measures to increase the facilities of transit through Egypt, and then he separately and distinctly called the attention of the Government the advantages attending an alternative route from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. That deputation constituted a serious event and gave marked expression to the wishes of the commercial community in this country. In fact, the account of its proceedings was no sooner published than it attracted the attention of the heads of the administration of the Canal in Paris. As early as the 30th of April, the overtures made from M. de Lesseps were made known to the Government, tending to open those negotiations which had been suggested by my hon. friend. It was not long after receiving those overtures—I am not sure whether we know the exact date, but I think it was the 10th and 12th of May—that the Government came distinctly into the field, and contemplated those negotiations which terminated in the present agreement. Sir, it was not without a sense that we were undertaking a serious matter, and I may say a matter, lying perhaps outside the ordinary attributions of a Government. It is obvious that various objections may be taken to the conducting of transactions of this kind through the hands of a Government. Under these circumstances, and with that intention to take counsel of Parliament and of the country, it was declared, I think by myself, at a very early date, in answer to questions put to me from this portion of the House, that we felt that we could take no other course than to frame a provisional agreement, embodying our views in that agreement and thereupon inviting the judgment which Parliament and the country might be disposed to pronounce. So an agreement was framed. It was, of course, an agreement in which on the one side we gave, and on the other side we obtained. I think that both what was given, and what was obtained was very considerable, and in endeavouring to state briefly and roughly what was both on the one side, and on the other, I shall speak, as far as my intention is to speak, with an absolute impartiality, and with an entire absence on the present occasion of any expression which could give to the statement I am now making a polemical character. What was obtained by the agreement was, on the one hand, a very large increase of accommodation through that double canal, presuming the proper assents to the plan be obtained, and that to be brought about in the shortest possible period; on the other hand, a great reduction of rates coincident with a corresponding and large increase in the dividend of the company; both these events—the augmentation of tonnage sous to produce in the first place, an augmentation of dividend, and in the second place, the diminution of rates, being events which, such has been the prosperity of the canal were really, though not within the immediate prospect to be contemplated as separated from no great distance of time. The House will not understand that I can pretend to give them anything more than a rough estimate on this subject, but what we compute is that in a limited number of years the tonnage of the canal, which is now about 6,000,000 will reach 12,000,000, and when it has reached 12,000,000 tons, the dividends of the company will have been raised to such a point that the reduction of rates will amount to a removal of the burden on the shipping passing through the canal exceeding £1,000,000 annually, and evidently that is a very considerable matter. I should say, also, that although we have not made it a capital object in our negotiation to attempt to give a great numerical force on the Board of Direction to English directors, yet we think arrangements were made which would have led to a very considerable increase in the practical influence of Englishmen over the government and the administration of the Canal. Now, sir, there are three points, of which the first two are great ones, and the third is secondary. On the other hand, what was given by us is tolerably well known to the House. It consists in our view mainly of two points—first, that a large sum of money was to be lent at the lowest rate at which we could give it, so as to be in a position of covering ourselves, and a loan such as that was to be considered as a great pecuniary gift to the Canal Company. It was not a case of dealing with a company which could not borrow for itself. We had a company with its shares at several hundred per cent. premium and which does not require absolutely the assistance of anybody in order to enable it to borrow money, but, on the other hand, it would not be in the power of the company to borrow at the low rate of interest at which we offer the money. I am bound to say I am cognizant of the fact that there has been a feeling in some quarters in the country and in the House that objection to some extent lies to this large extension of pecuniary relations with the Canal Company, and I put that down, wishing to state fairly what lies for and what against the agreement now before the House. The other very important consideration, which I do not at all disguise, is the prolongation of whatever exclusive right was conferred upon M. de Lesseps by the original concession. That is certainly a considerable portion of the price, and is in itself a considerable price for the large advantages, both in accommodation and in rates of passage, which this agreement would have secured to this country. Well, sir, of course, the question which the House and the country has to consider, and which the country had to consider before the House upon the bare skeleton form of that agreement was whether the equivalents obtained for what we gave were sufficient. It was a case of *quid pro quo*, and the question whether the *quo* was worth the *quid* (laughter), and fairly balanced the case. I do not pretend to argue the matter as if it were a thing capable of demonstration. In the view of every candid man it is a question of probable opinion. It does not admit of high and bold and sweeping statements, or, at least if it does, that is not the way in which we think ourselves at all justified in dealing with it. We have admitted, and felt these to be questions fairly arguable from the first. We have done the best we could. We think that the advantages which we have gained by the agreement are large advantages. On the other hand, it is for the House to consider whether they are themselves worth what we propose should be paid for them. Then comes the question which I must now briefly describe of the actual position in which we stand towards M. de Lesseps and the company, and I may also say the French nation (cheers), because the House is well aware, bearing in mind the previous history of this question, on which it is needless for me to go back in detail, how much this is not merely a question between certain trading interests on the one side and a company in possession of certain privileges on the other. It is likewise a grave question between the English nation and the French nation. (Cheers.) These two great nations have, happily, been allied for a long time, and I trust we shall never do anything to weaken that alliance. (Cheers.) It has been our duty to ascertain on what ground we stood in Paris with respect to that agreement. There has been no bond to submit between the parties, but the agreement was drawn in contemplation of its being submitted to Parliament; and in order that there might be no misapprehension on the one side or the other we instructed Sir Rivers Wilson on Thursday to go over to Paris, not for the purpose, as has been supposed—not unnaturally—of reopening this and that point of the negotiations, but in order to ascertain whether the field was perfectly clear and free before us—the Government—there was no question at all about the freedom of Parliament and the country—so that we might give an entirely unbiassed consideration to the grave question now presented to us. I hold in my hand a letter from Sir Rivers Wilson, in which he recounts to us the experience that he had in Paris, and the nature of his communications with the Canal Company. Besides the letter he addressed to us, there is also an important letter from M. de Lesseps addressed to myself. He has done me the honour of writing me a letter, conceived, as might be expected from him, with very great sagacity, and at the same time in terms of the utmost frankness and friendliness as regards the present negotiations, and in effect coming, I think, to the same purpose as the letter of Sir Rivers Wilson which I am now about to quote. Both the letter of Sir Rivers Wilson and the letter of M. de Lesseps will at once be laid on the table of the House, together with some other papers, which will give the House a full and, I hope, a satisfactory and sufficient view of this case. I do not think I can do better than read the substance of Sir Rivers Wilson's letter. It is dated the 21st of July. "Upon communication to the MM. de Lesseps on the object of my coming to Paris, they stated in the most friendly terms that they thoroughly understood the situation, and that so far as they were concerned they regarded us as in no way bound, under the existing circumstances, to press the agreement on Parliament. There were, however, two parts of it,"—this introduces a new but interesting question to which I invite the particular attention of the House—"the spontaneous adoption of which, notwithstanding the abandonment of the agreement (if such should be decided upon), they announced their determination to propose to their shareholders. In the first place, immediate measures would be taken so that a second canal during the greater part of its length might be rapidly constructed within the limits of the land already conceded, although they might at the proper time have to apply to the Egyptian Government for additional ground where the present width was insufficient. Secondly, the proposed reduction of dues *pari passu* with the increased profits, would be maintained." But I will tell the House that although that is perfectly accurate, yet too broad a conclusion might be drawn from it. "As to all the other arrangements contemplated in the agreement, both sides would be free. Her Majesty's Government would be thus under no obligation to use their good offices to obtain for the company the extension of the concession beyond 1968 or any other privileges. The capital required for the second canal would be raised as the company might determine, either by the issue *pro rata* of more shares, in which operation England would have the option of subscribing in respect of her 176,602 shares, or by way of debentures with the like option." Then comes the qualification to which I referred. "It is my duty to observe that the former course,"—that is, the issue of shares—"would have the obvious effect of retarding the fall in the rate of dues." Well, sir, I think that exactly explains to the House, first, the position in which the Government are placed, the position of undoubted freedom in which we are placed to consider the question without prejudice; and, secondly the intentions of the heads of the Canal Company, which, according to all experience, we may safely say means the Canal Company itself, for every practical purpose in case the agreement is not persevered with. That being so, we have to consider what our position is with regard to this agreement. It is obviously an agreement which, in order to be satisfactory, must meet with general acceptance. (Cheers.) . . We intend, then, not to ask Parliament to give its sanction to this agreement (loud cheers); and for the reasons at some of which I have already glanced. The first of them is undoubtedly that there is not that general and harmonious concurrence which, as we think, in a case of this kind, international as well as commercial, was requisite in order to justify its acceptance. The second is the demand for time with respect to which I may as well explain that there has been a general demand for time with a general view that more time might lead to an improved arrangement. . . I feel that the tendency of our arguments on a hostile issue would rather weaken than strengthen the position of this country in any future communications on the subject—and that not with reference to this or that argument in particular, but on the broad consideration of the nature of the issue. Without going further into the details—I will not attempt to go into details—I could easily explain more fully to the House what I mean. They know what has been said and what has been contended for in this country within the last fortnight. They know perhaps, the effect produced elsewhere. I need not touch upon any of the particular, of the case. I only refer to them to lead the House to believe that we are very serious in our conviction that the probable effect of a discussion taken in connexion with a hostile issue raised on the present agreement would not be favourable to good international relations. (Hear, hear.) I think I have stated to the House the grounds upon which we have acted, but I should not have fulfilled my duty without saying a few more words with respect to the position of the Government itself. They bind nobody but the Government, but I do not think that the Government, after the frank and cordial treatment which all along it has experienced in these negotiations, would be warranted in dismissing this subject without a few words on the point I am about to mention. We think it our duty to do justice, as far as lies in our power, to this great Canal Company, and to its sagacious and energetic projectors. I say that they have claims upon us, claims to respect and honour (cheers); for they have conferred a vast benefit upon mankind (cheers), and have conferred it by enormous labours, and in the midst of great dangers, under unparalleled difficulties difficulties which were, unhappily, in some respects due to the unfortunate action of this country in former times. We must also disclaim all community of sentiment with those who seem to us virtually to assert an English dominion over the waterway of Egypt; and we must make it known that we at least are not parties to the employment of any influence that may attach to our temporary and exceptional position in Egypt for the purpose of procuring any invasion or any abatement of any right they may have. (Cheers.) And, lastly, recollecting and urging hon. gentlemen to bear in mind that I am speaking for ourselves, I wish to announce that we cannot undertake to do any act inconsistent with the acknowledgment, indubitable and sacred in our eyes, that the Canal has been made for the benefit of all nations at large, and that the rights connected with it are matters of common European interest. (Cheers.) I will not trouble the House with any further statement; as I have already stated, papers will be at once presented. I have no idea whether there will be any disposition to raise a discussion now on the question or not; on the other hand I conceive that, as important matters which are new have been laid before the House, there may be a desire to take time and see the documents to which I have referred; and I have only to add that if and when a disposition to discuss the question arises we shall give every facility in our power to afford time for it. (Cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote, who was received with loud cheers, said,—Mr. Speaker—Sir, I cannot help taking notice of the words with which the Prime Minister has closed his observations. He said that if it should be the desire of the House to bring about a more formal discussion of this proposal, the Government will consider themselves bound to find a proper day for the purpose. I think it absolutely essential that, in some form or other, the House should have an opportunity of discussing this question. (Hear, hear.) We had it brought before us in a form which rendered it certain that the proposal and the provisional agreement to which the Government had become parties would be laid before this House for its consideration, and the verdict of the House taken upon it. (Hear, hear.) When notice of the proposal was given to the House, I gave notice of my own intention to move the rejection of the proposal; and I should have been prepared, if it had been submitted to us in the regular way, upon several grounds to contend that the proposal was one which it was not the duty of this House to accept. That, of course, has become unnecessary now, because the Government, exercising, as I think, a very wise discretion (cheers), have determined to withdraw that agreement, and as I understand, for the present at all events, have no intention of taking any further steps with respect to the matter to which it relates; at the same time, there have been several communications which make me feel somewhat uneasy as to what the action of the Government may hereafter be (hear, hear); and I am decidedly of opinion that we ought not to allow the opportunity for discussing the very grave questions which have been raised by the proposed agreement to which we are referring to pass. (Hear, hear.) I cannot myself even now thoroughly understand what are those very grave circumstances to which reference has been rather mysteriously made. (Cheers.) When we look at this agreement, and at the circumstances which were before us, and the course of proceeding, I confess I cannot understand how, unless by some extraordinary mismanagement the matter can have been brought into such a shape as to raise any such grave circumstances. (Cheers.) It seems [illegible] character. Representations of an exceeding[illegible] to Her Majesty's Government have been m[illegible]uence to see what could be done to use their i[illegible]provement of our communications towards the [illegible] the Suez Canal, and the Government were dea[illegible]g as directors, so to speak, with their co-directo[illegible] the directors of the Canal Company. So far [illegible] I understand, there has been an attempted arr[illegible]gement between the various parties interested in [illegible]e Canal. We ourselves have an interest in th[illegible] Canal as shareholders, and these transactions [illegible]ay be considered as a sort of arrangement or disc[illegible]sion taking place *in camera*, as it were a sort [illegible] board meeting. The arrangement was made, [illegible]d when submitted to the public here it was [illegible]ainly not received as an entirely satisfa[illegible]y arrangement. On the other hand, we w[illegible]t told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer [illegible]at this was a matter on which there was [illegible] pressure on the other side, and that we w[illegible]e prejudging M. de Lesseps, and, therefore, if th[illegible]arrangement was one such as that, it does not app[illegible]r to me that there is anything which need r[illegible] these monstrous consequences. (Cheers.) I [illegible]uld be extremely sorry if anything were to [illegible]cur which could possibly cause any ill-feeling between the two Governments; and I should be extremely sorry that any offence should be unnecessarily given to M. de Lesseps and the promoters of the undertaking. (Cheers.) M. de Lesseps is a gentleman whose friendship I have enjoyed for many years, and I am perfectly satisfied that he is a man to whom every respect ought to be paid; but that is no reason why we should give any unreserved admissions. (Cheers.) And there is one other point upon which it is essential we should have a clear and distinct understanding. I mean, of course, the question of the limit of M. de Lesseps's rights. I do not wish at the present moment to enter into that question; it is one of a very delicate character, and one that requires very careful discussion, and one which could not be discussed upon the question of the adjournment of this debate. I only note that it is a particular point to which attention must be given; and I do hold that it is our duty to take care that we do not, and that the Government do not, commit this country to any admission wich the country is not prepared to make. (Cheers.) I think that, if the arguments are conducted properly, temperately, and in a manner that shows that we have no desire except that of securing our just rights and interests in the matter (cheer)—I think that if it is conducted in the spirit in which it ought to be conducted it cannot be productive of harm, and it can and may be productive of great good. I wish to point out the fact that in this matter, although England has an enormous interest in it, yet the question is one which affects all other nations also, and that we have no right by any action of ours to give colour to any claim we may not be prepared to support. (Hear, hear.) I wish to note that in order to show that the question as to the privileges of M. de Lesseps and the company is a question that ought to be considered as affecting the commerce of all maritime nations; and just as Lord Granville in 1872 laid down the principle that we could not agree that the company could be the judges or interpreters of their own concessions, so we ought to be extremely careful that we do not give colour to these claims. I think the proper time for the discussion of this matter will be when we have all the papers on the table (hear, hear), and I therefore, hope that the House will not be led into an irregular discussion. (Hear.) I am of opinion that the matter cannot rest here, but the discussion should be of the most formal and regular character.

Mr. C. Palmer, who rose amid cries of "Order," said he did not wish to prolong the discussion, but he merely wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether they were to understand now that the proposal had been withdrawn from the consideration of the House that Her Majesty's Government proposed to continue negotiations with the present Canal Company?

Mr. Gladstone.—We do not contemplate any immediate action of any kind upon the instant when we are retiring from this agreement. It would be our duty, and I think my hon. friend will feel with me, to inform ourselves as fully as we can of the views entertained by those who are mainly interested, and who are competent to judge the matter before we go further into the question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Onslow.—The tone of public feeling having now subsided with regard to the agreement made by the Government, I would ask the Prime Minister this question whether he has received communication from any Chamber of Commerce in India, or in the colonies, expressing satisfaction with that agreement?

Mr. Gladstone—I cannot recollect the contents of all the communications I have received on the subject. Some of them have been favourable, and many of them have been unfavourable, and I think notice should be given of such a question.

THE following is a translation of M. Ferdinad de Lesseps' letter to Mr. Gladstone:—

"My dear and honourable Friend,—You are aware with what cordial loyalty the Suez board of administration and the representatives of the Government of the Queen on that board have devoted themselves unceasingly up to the present time, within the limits of the law, to the legitimate interests of the shareholders and the clients of the universal maritime canal. This constant accord has just been embodied in a written agreement which gave to this twofold interest such just rights as were permitted on the one hand by the obligations of a company enjoying an exclusive monopoly for 99 years of constructing a maritime canal in the Egyptian isthmus, and on the other hand of the shipowners whose fleets make use of the work accomplished after so much outlay and such great efforts. This agreement, examined and concerted with the Ministers of the Queen, aimed at giving effect to the principal objects of both parties by securing within the shortest possible term the construction of a maritime road parallel to the present one, and by holding out a prospect of reductions of rates in conformity with the promises solemnly made at a former time to the shareholders and shipowners. In France public opinion, forgetting the past, has unanimously applauded this accord. In England it appears to me a section of public opinion, which has perhaps judged hastily, has not understood the whole bearing of the equitable arrangement which has been arrived at, and the result has been unpleasant discussions between two friendly nations, discussions which I fear may prejudice deeply and for a long time the necessary sentiments of strong friendship which have united the two peoples. I should personally be much grieved if a work of peace executed in Egypt with French capital in the interest of universal commerce should become motive of discord, and if Europe were to witness the development in the English Parliament, and under your Liberal Ministry, of an error of judgment fatal to right. In the interest of general peace, in the interest of the Franco-English alliance, indispensable to the civilisation of the world, I beg you not to consider yourself bound towards myself by the terms of the agreement we have signed. Our board of administration possesses by the statutes of the company sufficient powers to decide upon the construction of a second maritime road, and to settle the dues to be levied, and our shareholders are in a position to furnish the means for cutting a second canal. Consequently, regard it as expressly understood, that if our agreement be suspended, or even withdrawn, the construction of a second maritime canal will be immediately carried out, and all the reductions of dues foreshadowed in that agreement will be enforced, and we shall continue in undisturbed peace, as hitherto, and in accord with the representatives of the Queen's Government on the board, to work and improve the maritime canal, in accordance with the exigencies of a work made to remain freely open, and made for the fleets of all nations, without exclusion or favour, according to the terms of our concession. Accept, my dear and honourable friend, the expression of my affectionate sentiment and my high esteem. (Signed, Ferdinand de Lesseps."

The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply to M. de Lesseps:—

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, July 23, 1883.

"My dear M. de Lesseps,—I have the honour, on behalf of myself and colleagues, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. I have undertaken to thank you for apprising us in a manner so frank and friendly that, so far as you are concerned, you regard us in no way bound under existing circumstances to press the agreement on Parliament. I am also to thank you for having in a similar manner made known to us, for the information of Parliament and the country, the independent and spontaneous action with a view to enlarged means of communication through the isthmus which you intend to propose to your shareholders.—I remain, &c. (Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE."

A MEETING of the executive committee of the Shipowners' Association was held on July 26; Mr. J. Laing presided. In the course of the deliberations the opinions previously expressed by the committee as to a second Suez Canal were generally maintained, and the following resolution was passed:—

That this committee hereby expresses its thanks to her Majesty's Government for withdrawing from the proposed arrangement with the Suez Canal Company, and, while repeating its opinion that a second canal is urgently needed, expresses the hope that her Majesty's Government will not consent to any further concession being granted to the present Suez Canal Company, or any other company, until satisfactory arrangements have been previously made in the interest of all the commerce using the canal; also that in any further negotiations which may take place the Government will afford an opportunity for this committee, representing more than half the canal traffic, to take part therein.

IN the House of Commons on July 26, Sir S. Northcote, who had placed on the paper an inquiry relating to the claim of M. de Lesseps to an exclusive monopoly of canal communication in the Isthmus of Suez, observed, that, as it was of an argumentative character, and might involve discussion, he had made up his mind, instead of putting the question, to give notice that on July 30, or on such day as the Prime Minister could give, he should move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that in any negotiations or proceedings with reference to the Suez Canal Company to which her Majesty might be a party, she would, while respecting the undoubted rights of the Company in regard to their own concession, decline to recognise any claim on their part to such a monopoly as would exclude the possibility of competition on the part of other undertakings designed for the purpose of opening the water communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Mr. Norwood gave notice of the following amendment which had the support of the Government:—"That this House desires to maintain its entire freedom of judgment in regard to all maters connected with the water communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and the House in consequence declines to pass any resolution as to future negotiations or proceedings respecting the same."

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

973 Ireland, Roberts—Liverpool, May 12.
1340 Herat, Kennedy—New York, May 30.
1359 Charles Worsley, Morgan—Liverpool, June 5.
915 Tanjore, Nicol—Liverpool, June 8.
1916 Falls of Dee, Bards—Liverpool, June 22.
1400 West Ridge, Arthurson—Liverpool, June 26.
1480 Irks, Stewart—Liverpool, July 2.
1413 Rembrandt, Payne—Liverpool, July 11.
— St. Margaret—New York, July 12.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1028 C. M. Davis—Moulmein, July 7.
— Antianivaro—Mauritius.

## STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

2700 Pandora—Trieste—Left Suez Canal August 1—Austrian Lloyd's.
2660 China—Genoa—Left Suez Canal August 3—Rubattino, September 1.
2081 Victoria—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal August 3.
1872 Altnacraig—Middsbro—Left Suez Canal August 11.
1093 Cydonia—Aden—Left Suez Canal August 13.
1109 Bertie—Hartlepool—Left Suez Canal August 13.
2125 Pekin—Australia—Mails August 28.
1070 Mand Hartman—Rangoon.
315 Akola—Zanzibar—Country Trader.
1831 Lisnacrieve—Rangoon.
1753 Mameluke—Port Said.
1123 Ortelius—Aden.

EXPECTED.

1494 Mount Tabor—Liverpool, July
1738 Rydal Hall—Liverpool, July 31.
1871 Lepanto—Hull—August 3.
2157 Sutlej—London, August 7.
1691 Britannia—Rangoon.
1641 Preston—Cardiff.
2022 Deccan—London.
1884 Cathay—London.
— Lord Warwick—Rangoon.
2207 Roumania—Liverpool.
2213 Hispania—Liverpool.
2808 Raffaele Rubattino—Genoa—Rubattino Co. Steamer October 1.
2252 Rohilla—London.
1571 Lombardy—Venice.
2667 Ballart—London.
1988 Nepaul—London.
— Nubia—Liverpool.
2218 Armenia—Liverpool.
1095 Canton—Marseilles.
— Saxmundham—Rangoon.
2690 Werneth Hall—Liverpool.

ENO versus STIMULANTS.—Stimulants and insufficient amount of Exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. —"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without you have been imposed upon by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared by J. C. ENO'S Patent, at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

THE break in the weather has lasted longer than was anticipated, and rain is very much wanted in some parts of this Presidency, the Berars, Rajpootana, Punjaub, as well as the North-West Provinces. Indeed, something approaching anxiety is being felt, and higher prices are being asked for food-grains. The plague of locusts still remains to be eradicated, but the authorities are giving the matter every attention. A slow improvement in business is perceptible; Cotton is rather better in consequence of unfavourable weather reports from the United States, where drought is supposed to have somewhat injured the condition of the Plants; there is a fair quantity of Wheat and Seeds going forward, and freights are a little higher in consequence. For Liverpool *via* Canal 26s. 3d. is now asked for early loading, and for the Continental Ports an advance on last week's quotations is now obtainable. In Imports, dealers in Grey Piece-Goods are confining their operations to their immediate wants only, and they are not likely to buy to any large extent until the safety of the crops is more assured; Metals quiet; Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay's official minimum has been reduced to five per cent., which is still a little higher than that ruling in the bazaar; in Government Paper there is a better feeling apparent, which will doubtless assist in the successful floating of the New Loan to-morrow; Shares are weaker, the speculation in some descriptions of Mill stock having received a check; Exchange has remained fairly steady, and at the close the tone is firm at about last week's rates.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th instant, shows the following alterations:—

| | Amounts. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Rs. 37,55,571 | Rs. 1,10,658 | Rs. .. |
| Do. do. Branches | ,, 21,85,093 | ,, .. | ,, 1,88,078 |
| Other Deposits | ,, 1,98,97,753 | ,, 25,047 | ,, .. |
| Cash Credits undrawn | ,, 5,20,019 | ,, 57,536 | ,, .. |
| Govt. & other Authorised Securities | ,, 59,66,757 | ,, .. | ,, 6,520 |
| Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise | ,, 12,74,659 | ,, .. | ,, 32,804 |
| Loans | ,, 59,52,208 | ,, .. | ,, 6,13,668 |
| Bills Discounted | ,, 1,21,35,825 | ,, 10,74,013 | ,, .. |
| Cash with Correspondents | ,, 5,60,963 | ,, 1,68,815 | ,, .. |
| Cash & Currency Notes | ,, 1,25,94,794 | ,, .. | ,, 5,82,037 |

The trade demand has increased a little in so far as there is a difference between the loans and the bills discounted of 4½ lakhs of rupees. The Cash Balance stands at nearly 126 lakhs, which is ample for all business requirements at the present time. At the Board meeting on Wednesday the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent., making the official minimum five per cent. The following are the closing quotations for drafts on Calcutta:—60 days' sight Rs. 99½ per cent.; 30 days' sight Rs. 99¾; demand Rs. 100⅛.

EXCHANGE for the mail opened weak, Bank demand bills being quoted at 1s. 7 7-16d. to 1s. 7 15-32d., and three months' Credits could be placed at the exceptionally low figure of 1s. 7 23-32d.; on Wednesday a steadier tone prevailed, and a partial 1-32d. advance was named. On Thursday the result of the biddings for the Secretary of State's drawings became known, the telegraphic transfers having gone at 1s. 7 13-32d., and the ordinary demand drafts at 1s. 7⅜d. This led to a weaker feeling, but there were no buyers of three months' Credits under 1s. 7¾d. On Friday reports of a steady market in Calcutta reached us, and the rates of the former day were well supported in consequence; at the time we write the feeling is firm at the following quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | 1s. 7 15-32d. |
| Do. | Telegraphic Transfer | 1s. 7 13-32d. |
| Do. | Three Months' Sight | 1s. 7 ⅝d. |
| Credits, | do. | 1s. 7¾d. |
| Francs, | do. | fcs. 2·08½. |

A limited amount of Mercantile paper was placed from day to day at current quotations. For forward delivery the chief transactions have been in Bank telegraphic transfer at 1s. 7 7-16d., and demand bills at 1s. 7½d. For next year a fraction better might be got. Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 50 7-16d. per oz., but according to private advices the rate for forward delivery is 50½d. The specie shipments of the week consist of £100,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained quiet in the early part of the week, and there was only a limited business doing, but since Friday a better feeling has sprung up and a large number of transactions have taken place at gradually hardening rates. An advance of ½ per cent. in Fours and ¼ in Fours-and-a-half has been established. We quote Rs. 99 5-16 for the former and Rs. 104 for the latter.

SHARES.—Business was done in Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 740, but they have since receded to Rs. 735. Some Nationals were sold at Rs. 96 each. Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to Rs. 825. Port Cannings had impoved to Rs. 357½, but at the close there are sellers at Rs. 352½. Press stock has been pretty steady, but the amount of business done in them has been of a limited character. Bombay Cottons have improved to Rs. 920; Forts to Rs. 2,900; Mofussils and New Indians on the other hand have given way to Rs. 450 and Rs. 227½ respectively. Mill shares have been gradually but steadily falling, and a drop of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share has taken place in many instances. Sales are reported of Albert Edwards at Rs. 560; Alliances at Rs. 920; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,040; Coorlas at Rs. 940; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 670; Empress at Rs. 887½; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,290; Jewraz Bulloos at Rs. 1,225; Khataos at Rs. 1,110; Mahaluxmis at Rs. 1,025; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,422½; Mazagons at Rs. 257½; Morarjees at Rs. 1,550; Nationals at Rs. 1,050; Orientals at Rs. 760; Prince of Wales at Rs. 315; Sholapores at Rs. 1,580 ex-div.; Southern Indias at Rs. 535; Western Indias at Rs. 1,050, and Framjee Petits at Rs. 950 to Rs. 945. A few Bombay and Burmah Trading shares have found buyers at Rs. 3,885. Kemp and Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 297 per share.

GREY GOODS.—The continued drought in the Central Provinces and the Punjaub is absorbing a good deal of attention, and dealers are restricting their operations until something more definite is known regarding the probable outturn of the crops. The transactions of the week have, therefore, been small, and as the shipments now on the way to this Port are on a liberal scale, an immediate improvement is not expected. The new Piece-Goods market was opened last week, but business will not be commenced there by the native traders until after the Dussera holiday. The dealers in the new Bazaar do not form a portion of the Conference which was established some time ago for the settlement of outward freight and other matters. In *Grey Yarns* the continued absence of demand for the leading Counts of 30s Water and 40s Mule has had a depressing effect, and dealers are very slow in operating. *Local Makes* are in moderate enquiry at previous prices.

In METALS, *Copper Braziers* remain quiet, but there is rather more doing in *Yellow Metal Braziers.*

In COALS there is not much doing, and prices remain unchanged.

COTTON.—The home markets have continued firm during the week, but the business being done on Export account is still on a moderate scale. The chief buying has been for the local Mills. Dealers throughout have been firm, and prices show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy when compared with those ruling seven days ago. The reported sport transactions have been chiefly in Oomrawuttee, Dhollera, and Westerns. In the New Crop some "Good" New Machine-Ginned Broach for March-April delivery has been sold at Rs. 200 per candy and [illegible] asked. We have had dry and clear weather throughout some parts of the country for now [illegible] three weeks, and some apprehension is felt regarding both the Cotton and Grain crops. Rain is much wanted. So far the moisture absorbed by the land from the copious fall at the beginning of the monsoon has kept the young plants from withering notwithstanding the long sunshine.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| *Receipts.* | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Week | 4,804 | 6,778 | 11,580 |
| Since 1st September | 17,08,466 | 18,23,026 | 12,49,310 |
| ,, 1st January | 15,28,096 | 15,70,442 | 11,12,008 |
| *Clearances to G. Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the Week | 5,188 | 5,367 | 12,979 |
| Since 1st January | 11,55,527 | .. | .. |
| *Clearances to China and Calcutta.* | | | |
| For the Week | 528 | .. | 595 |
| Since 1st January | 66,086 | 63,066 | 54,453 |

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

| | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee, F. G. | Rs. 165-166 | = 4·34 |
| Do. Good | ,, 161 | = 4·22 |
| Do. F. G. F. | ,, 153 | = 4·02 |
| Dhollera, F. G. | ,, 165 | = 4·31 |
| Do. Good | ,, 159-160 | = 4·19 |
| Do. F. G. F. | ,, 151-152 | = 3·99 |
| Machine-Ginned Broach | ,, 175 | = 4·58 |
| Bengal, Good | ,, 135 | = 3·58 |
| Western, Good | ,, 152-153 | = 4·02 |
| Do. F. G. F. | ,, 149 | = 3·92 |
| Dharwar Sawginned, Good | ,, 163-164 | = 4·32 |
| Compta | ,, 140 | = 3·7 |

WHEAT opened quiet, and with weak advices from home in the early part of the week, coupled with liberal supplies from the districts, the enquiry was somewhat slack and prices gave way about 8 annas per candy. At the close, owing to reports of less favourable weather for harvest operations at home, and a consequent advance in prices there, an active demand has set in, and considerable purchases of the descriptions, which are exported to Europe, have been made at improved rates. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 32½ to Rs. 33 per candy; Yellow Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28½; Luskari Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27; Catha Rs. 24½.

*Linseed* has remained steady, and the purchases, although on a reduced scale, have been continuous. We quote Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-10½ per cwt.

*Rapeseed* has been firm throughout the week, and a number of transactions have taken place chiefly in Cawnpore descriptions at Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt. Some Brown was taken up at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8. Guzerat, however, is not obtainable in quantity, as supplies from that side are scanty, the ryots being engaged in transplanting operations after the recent floods which have just subsided. The price has risen to Rs. 7-14 per cwt., and holders of small lots are asking for Rs. 8.

*Poppy Seed* has been in good request at Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p.ct. | 735 |
| Bank of Bengal | 12,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 885 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 4 do. | 640 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | all | 6 do. | 130 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | — 250 | 12½ | 5 do. | 96 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218 3 0 | 5 p.ct | 350 |
| Do. New £20 shares | .. | £20 | 130 14 6 | do. | 25 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do. | 73 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do. | 82 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do. | 1,040 |
| Do. New Shares | £1 | £18 | 6-5-0 | do. | 315 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld | 3,030 | 100 | 40 | .. | 41 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 505 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 118B | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 116 / 107 |
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 3,885 |
| Do. New Shares | | 500 | 300 | | 777½ |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. | 200 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 200 | 3,600xd |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | .. | ... | ... | 6 p.ct. | 109 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 75 | .. | 83 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 0 | 10 | 10p.ct. | 10 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | | 5 | .. | 1½ |
| Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld. | 1,400 | 100 | 100 | .. | 70 |
| Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. | 500 | 500 | 300 | 90 p.s. | 300 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 200 | 175 | .. | 297 |
| Mechanics' Building Co. | 4,000 | 50 | 50 | 3 p.ct. | 20 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 5 p.ct. | 50 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 10p.ct. | 20½ |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,400 |
| Ripon Gold M. Co Ld. | 30,000A | 10 | 10 | .. | 2½ |
| Do. do. | 1,000B | 100 | 100 | .. | 60 |
| Soundy & Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | all | 14p.ct. | 130½ |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | Re. 1 | 20 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | all | Rs. 110 | 1,140 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | all | 1 | 175 |
| Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld. | 20,000 | | 25 | ... | nil. |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,425 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | — | 560 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7½ | 141 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 18½p.s | 545 |
| Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | — | Rs. 30 | 920 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 4,800 | 100 | 100 | .. | 41 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 1,040 |
| Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | — | 500 | ... | 410 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 745 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 940 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | ni | 670 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,136 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 887½ |
| Do. New issue | ... | 125 | Rs125 | | 220 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 470 |
| Gordon Mills | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 775 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,155 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,290 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Company | 900 | 500 | 450 | .. | 520 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 590 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 1,225 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | 965 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 1,110 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 4 | 129 xd |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p.s | 310 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 1,025 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 55 | 1,422½ |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 p.s | 257½ |
| Morarjee Gocuidas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 6 | 1,550 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 1,050 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 1,065 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 20 | 760 |
| Parell S. & W. Co. Ld. | 2,500 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 14 | 380 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 315 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,580 xd |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 4 | 1,000 |
| Southern India | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | Rs. 20 | 535 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 880 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 1,050 |
| People of India S. & W. Company | 1,000 | 250 | .. | .. | 295 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 945 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | Rs. 125 | 1,110 |
| Akola Press Co | 85 | 500 | all | Rs. 75 | 500 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 15p.ct. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | Rs. 170 | 1,125 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 51 | 405 |
| Bellary | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 575 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | Rs. 75 | 610 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 70 |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 200 | 500 | 500 | | 920 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 1,215 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 30 | 225 |
| East India Press Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,370 |
| Fort Press Co | 150 | 325 | 8,500 | 350 p.s. | 2,900 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 75 p.s. | 640 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 600 | 250 | 250 | ... | 330 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 30 | 450 |
| New Indian Press | 2,400 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 30 | 227½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 500 | ...... | 500 | 100 | 675 |
| Sind Press Co | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 580 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | Rs. 150 | 1,275 |
| Sassoon Press Co | 300 | 0 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Volkart's Press Co | 450 | 0 | | 60 | 780 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 12-7 |
| Carolas | ,, 242 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 222½ |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 234 |
| Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness | Rs. 106-6-6 & 106-10 |
| Gold Leaf | Rs. 19-15 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | ,, 19-15-6 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | ,, 19-13 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch | ,, 19-13 |
| Pekin Gold Bars | ,, 19-7-6 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 11th August as compared with the statement of 4th August:—

| LIABILITIES. | Aug. 4. Rs. | Aug. 11. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 24,25,000 | 24,25,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 36,44,913 | 37,55,571 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 23,73,171 | 21,85,093 |
| Other Deposits | 1,98,72,706 | 1,98,97,753 |
| Post Bills | 19,646 | 23,007 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 4,62,483 | 5,20,019 |
| | 3,87,97,919 | 3,88,06,443 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 59,73,277 | 59,66,75 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 13,07,463 | 12,74,659 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 65,65,876 | 59,52,208 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 8,44 | 9,485 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,10,61,812 | 1,21,35,825 |
| Stamps | 3,015 | 2,997 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,53,753 / Amt. applied in reduction 2,45,000 | 3,08,753 | 3,08,753 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 3,92,148 | 5,60,963 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,31,76,831 | 1,25,94,796 |
| | 3,87,97,919 | 3,88,06,443 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, on 7th August as compared with that for the 31st July:—

| LIABILITIES. | 31st July. Rs. | A. | P. | 7th Aug. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 35,10,866 | 4 | 4 | 35,10,866 | 4 | 4 |
| Treasury Balance | 3,00,98,687 | 11 | 6 | 3,13,66,576 | 1 | 6 |
| Other Deposits | 2,30,59,445 | 4 | 5 | 2,44,25,544 | 11 | 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 8,15,368 | 2 | 8 | 6,84,675 | 3 | 2 |
| Sundries | 9,93,692 | 11 | 1 | 10,11,627 | 12 | 9 |
| Rs. | 7,84,78,060 | 2 | 0 | 8,09,99,290 | 0 | 11 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 59,54,550 | 0 | 0 | 54,12,690 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 55,38,575 | 0 | 0 | 55,29,915 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities | 96,10,910 | 5 | 5 | 96,85,755 | 1 | 1 |
| [illegible] do. | 51,90,476 | 3 | 9 | 52,89,6[illegible]0 | 13 | 2 |
| Bills Disco[illegible] | [illegible]23 | 12 | 9 | 1,70,71,586 | 13 | 6 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,02,78[illegible] | | | 3,22,955 | 14 | 6 |
| Bullion | 4,124 | 1 | | 12,392 | 15 | 2 |
| Dead Stock | 12,01,133 | 6 | 5 | 12,01,203 | 9 | 3 |
| Stamps | 7,443 | 8 | 0 | 7,767 | 13 | 0 |
| Sundries | 7,0[illegible],995 | 10 | 2 | 6,86,491 | 3 | 11 |
| Cash at Head Office | 1,35,46,911 | 10 | 5 | 1,42,60,165 | 10 | 9 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,94,05,101 | 8 | 0 | 2,15,18,765 | 2 | 7 |
| Rs. | 7,84,78,060 | 2 | 0 | 8,09,99,290 | 0 | 11 |

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (10th August) with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE ship Ladakh, 1,942 tons, Captain Delargy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 3,042 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE steamer Gleadow, 1,430 tons, Captain W. Burnup, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Rangoon (1st August) brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,499 tons, Captain F. L. Shiell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (3rd August) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ship Ta Hongkong, 635 tons, Captain A. Berndt, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Bankok (19th June), brought a cargo of planks and railway sleepers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Watson, Mr. R. Alexander, one second class, and 22 deck.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | K. of St. Patrick(s) | Shiell | Moulmein, Aug. 3. |
| | Mobile (s) | Doert | Kurrachee, Aug. 10. |
| | Surat (s) | Edwards | Trieste, July 21. |
| | Ladakh | Delargy | Liverpool. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Simla | Nicholson | London. |
| | Burmah (s) | Rothwell | Persian Gulf. |

The following vessels were entered outwards for loading yesterday:—
Ship Shah Jehan, to Calcutta.
Steamer Mobile, to Persian Gulf.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9 Monte Rosa (s) ..Irving ......Shields, June 13.
Loch Eck ..........Golder ...... Sydney, June 7.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—26 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 55 bales wool, Peraj Luckmedass; 91 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 28 bales wool, B. Fukeerchund; 36 bales cotton, R. Heerachund.

Thessaly s—100 bales cotton, Walljee Runchord; 6 bales hemp, Jewraj Goculdass; 2,000 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—7 cases cigars, Hajee Talub Arbee; 102 cases tea, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 17 cwts heerabole, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 3 cases T. shells and 1 bundle ivory, Meerally Amir; 13 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bundles ivory, Ebram Passianee; 6 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Corjee; 20 bales skins, E-mali Gool Mahomed; 3 bales hides and skins, Rahimbhoy Fazul; 22 bales skins, Esmallbhoy Gangjee; 9 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 9 bales hides, C. Jehangir; 5 cases cardamoms, Hurjeewan Mohondass; 20 bundles ivory, M. H. Adomjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bass Rock s—235 bales cotton waste, John Marshall; 1,999¼ cwts rapeseed, 547½ cwts groundnuts, 5,993¾ cwts wheat, 465 cwts linseed, 2,526 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Energia s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mount Lebanon s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cholon s—300 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 540 cwts coir yarn, Pursotum Dewjee; 6,000 cwts poppy seed, 5,151 cwts linseed, and 12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 18,026 cwts wheat, 9,844 cwts linseed, and 3,437 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts mowra seeds and 2,445 cwts groundnuts, Punnett and Co.

Utopia s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts copra, Punnett and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bivouac s—200 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co; 16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Siam s—24 cwts ivory, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhandara s—172 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR KOBE.

Sumatra s—69 bales twist, Benn, Ashley and Co; 50 bales twist, the New D. P. S. and W. Co; 30 bales twist, Nanchund Bhowan; 20 bales twist, John Marshall and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—97 bales cotton, Sreram Sewdutrai; 86 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 55 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 14 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narrondass; 57 bales twist, Purshotum Mungal; 125 cwts ooplates, Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin; 19¼ cwts bysabole, Cassum Bhimjee; 25 bales twist, Roognath Juggonath; 16 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co; 10 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover; 108 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sumatra s—17 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

### HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

356-82—Tobin and R.—The London B. and M. Bank vs. Narayen Dhondoba—Janardhun G.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

216-80—Smith and F.—Luckmidas Khimji and another vs. Purshotum Hurrydas—Khunderao M., and Nanu and H.—Part heard.
391-82—Tyabji and D.—Dharsibhai Jessa vs. Fatmabai and another—In person.—Part heard.
335-82—Cleveland, L. and N.—Peerbhoy Khakibhoy and others vs. Vurjiwan Gopal—Part heard.
189-81—Smith and F—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Narrotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
29-82—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. Damodhur Morarji and another—Tyabji and D.
115-82—Shapurji and T.—Bai Rambha vs. Nemidas Nanji and another—Macfarlane and E.
411-82—Skipsey and W.—Hurry Bhanji and others vs. Ramdas Purshotum and another—Smith and F.
368-82—Khunderao M.—Manocklal Toolsidas vs. Mohunlal Becherdas and others—H. Bicknell.
517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For Judgment.

397-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kankoobai vs. Punalal Punumchund and others—Macfarlane and E., and Skipsey and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

233-83—R. M. Sayani—Moolji Bhoolchund vs. Khooshal Gopalji and others.
235-83—Payne and G.—Munroop Bhagchund and others vs. Liladhur Kessowji.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balia Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardeshir Hormarjee, deceased. —Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Little, Surg., on duty, from Umballa.

August 12.

Bradshaw, Capt., Somersetshire, on duty, from Kamptee.
MacDonald, Surg., on duty, from Umballa.
Pierson, Surg., on duty, from Mardan.
Maxwell, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

August 13.

Lance, Lieut.-Col : 2nd Punjab Cavy., on leave, from Dera Ghazi Khan.
Moloney, Surg., on leave, from Dera Ghazi Khan.
Knott, Capt., East Yorkshire Regt., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Clarke, Capt., Leicestershire Regt., to join, to Jubbulpore.

August 12.

Carleton, Lieut., Royal Lancaster Regt., on duty, to Egutpoora.

August 13.

Maunsell, Col., R. E., to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at 9 p. m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

The range at Colaba will be available for practice on Friday evening until further notice. Members must give notice of their intention to shoot before 2 p. m. on the day of firing in order that markers may be provided.

By order, G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1500 Clan Maclean (s).
1667 Surat (s).

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1924 Cascapedia (s), Doyle.
1448 St. Bernard, Davey.
1244 Thessaly (s), Backhill.

FOR HAVRE.

831 Bivonac, (s).
1599 Brookfield (s).

FOR DUNKIRK.

1496 Alleghaney (s), Rea.

FOR ANTWERP.

2313 Bass Rock (s), Thompson.
2064 Energia (s), Seaborne.

FOR HULL.

1555 Mount Lebanon (s), Whitson.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1677 Surat (s)—Mails, September 4.
1728 Venetia (s)—Mails, August 21.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1112 Cairo (s), Thomson.
2660 Cholon (s), Martel.

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.

1753 Utopia (s).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

997 Compta, Ritch.

FOR HAMBURG.

1450 Lero (s), Locock.

FOR CHINA.

1406 Sumatra (s), Fairlough.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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17 LEADING ARTICLE: The Prevention of Cholera.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: "The Russians at Merv and Herat."
19 LEADING ARTICLE: Coolies in the Colonies.
19 The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Race Animosities—Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
20 The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA—AFGHANISTAN—BURMAH.
21 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
22 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Commander-in-Chief's Orders.
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24 ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano......Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ...... ,, 36 ,, ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .. ,, 6 ,, ,, or ,, 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.


### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PAYNE—July 25, at 12, Sinclair-road, West Kensington Park, London, Constance, third daughter of Henry Wood Payne, Bombay, aged 14 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIRD—August 3, at Cawnpore, the wife of H. L. Bird, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARROWSMITH—August 10, at Sibsagar, Mary Maria Sealey, the wife of Captain Arrowsmith, Desang Mook, aged 29 years and 7 months.
COLES—August 4, at the New Cantonment, Peshin, Quetta District, Captain William Coles, 12th Regt. N. I., aged 31. Deeply regretted.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1883.

THE increase of drink in all parts of this Presidency has been a standing complaint against the Government. We have received a copy of a petition from the people of Ahmedabad, bringing to the serious consideration of the Collector of the city the steady growth of the liquor traffic. The petition bears the signatures of Rao Bahadur Premabhoy Hemabhoy, the Nuggur Shet of Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadur Becburdas Ambaidas, C. I. E., Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai, Messrs. Runchodelal Chotalal, Cowasjee Muncherjee, and other influential citizens of Ahmedabad. They complain that "during the last two or three years this objectionable and injurious traffic has greatly increased, destroying the morality and happiness of the people. Formerly there were about twelve liquor-shops in the city and its neighbourhood, while at present more than thirty-two liquor-shops are in existence. The consumption is more than doubled." We are further informed that temptations are thrown in the way of weak-minded persons by the opening of liquor-shops in crowded parts of the city where such shops never existed before. The higher classes of Hindus are enjoined by their religion, as well as by the ordinances of their caste and society, to abstain from indulgence in spirituous liquors, but even the penalty of excommunication from caste and society has not deterred people from succumbing to the vice, on account of the devices adopted by liquor contractors, under the sanction of the Abkari Department, to open shops in the centre of those crowded parts of the city where the higher and more well-to-do classes reside. For instance, Khadia in Ahmedabad is known to be one of the crowded parts of the city. There never existed a liquor-shop for centuries past in that locality, but the liquor contractor has recently been allowed to open a shop in the locality, whereby direct facilities are given to those classes who are said to have never tasted a drop of liquor in their lives. Again, the Municipality of Ahmedabad have at considerable expense given a new lung to the city, in the shape of a garden and place of recreation near the bank of Kankeria, and hundreds and thousands of the people of the city resort to it in the evening for recreation, so much so that it has now become one of the more fashionable quarters of Ahmedabad. On the thoroughfares leading from the railway station into the heart of the city, liquor-shops are on the increase. Near the cotton mills in and out of Ahmedabad, where numbers of the labouring classes collect together, temptations in the shape of new liquor-shops are thrown in their way, by the contractor being freely allowed licences to open them. Thus in the name of checking smuggling, and under the pretence of preventing illicit traffic in drink, a direct impetus has been given to drunkenness among an otherwise sober people.

But it is not Ahmedabad alone that has to complain of this result of the present working of the Abkari system. Gujarat (except the district of Surat) had for years past the reputation of being singularly sober. Commencing from Broach, in the districts on the north of the Nurbudda and Mahi up to Saburmutty, the people, even the lower orders of Kunbis, Kolis, and Bhils, were at one time known to be remarkably free from drink. The sect of Swaminarayen, and its preachers, that came directly in contact with the masses of the population, had the credit of rescuing them from indulgence in spirituous liquors, but the work of nearly half a century has been upset by the activity of the Abkari Department since its institution in 1879. Under Mr. Pritchard, the Department appears to have pushed its business with the instincts of a trader. Wherever a locality has been found to be resorted to by crowds of people, a shop is at once started into existence in its midst. In Nadiad, for instance, a rising and prosperous town on the Baroda railway, the contractor has been permitted to open a distillery not far from the railway station and close by Nagarwada, the part of the town inhabited chiefly by the Brahminical and other higher classes, against the united protests of the Municipality and of the leading citizens of the town. And the result is that, during the working hours of the distillery, this part of the town reeks with the noxious smells emitted from it, to the discomfort of the surrounding inhabitants. The plea that the refusal to open a liquor-shop would lead to clandestine sales or smuggling would appear to be absurd in the case of a city like Ahmedabad, where the distillery is outside of the city walls, and closely watched by Government officers; and accordingly the petitioners urge that "this city is surrounded by good walls, so that nothing can be brought inside except through the gates, where municipal and police servants are engaged, who do not allow anything to be imported without examination. It is therefore impossible to believe that any liquor could be imported into the city clandestinely." Mr. Pritchard has of late introduced a system of single farming into Ahmedabad and other districts. With respect to Ahmedabad, he says the "supply of the whole district has been farmed to a single individual of substance for a period of three years, on his guaranteeing a minimum annual revenue of Rs. 73,525, besides a monthly contribution of Rs. 200 for establishment charges and Rs. 25 on account of the rent of the distillery building. The farmer is bound to manufacture liquor in the central distillery at Ahmedabad, and to issue it thence on payment of still-head duty for sale at the authorized shops throughout the district." Now, how is the farmer to pay this minimum sum of three-quarters of a lakh of rupees, and additional charges on account of establishment and rent of the distillery building, until he is sure of reimbursing himself for these sums? And since he is the sole farmer who will reap undivided profits from increased revenue, it is his interest to see as many shops opened in the city as may be possible, and the Collector encourages him by the facilities he affords by means of licences and the keeping open of shops at late hours and during the Holi festival, when the closing of shops was hitherto thought necessary from time immemorial for police reasons. All this is clearly against the objects and policy of Government. What these objects and policy of Government are, the Ahmedabad petitioners show from a Resolution of the Court of Directors dated the 17th September, 1838, which says that "it cannot be too strongly urged upon the Collectors that the object which Government has in view is to restrain and, if possible, to correct and diminish the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors, whether clandestine or licensed, being fully persuaded that any amount of revenue that may be lost by the efficiency of the system for this end will be repaid a hundredfold in the preservation and advancement of moral feelings and industrious habits among the people." In 1843 the Court of Directors went further and laid down that "no officer should be allowed to believe that it forms part of his duty to throw temptation in the way of the people with a view to increase the revenue of his district." That revenue was not the object of Government cannot be made more manifest than from the following sentence in the Government Resolution dated 22nd June, 1844 (No. 2065), which says "Government would very willingly relinquish all revenue from this source, could it thereby abate the increasing vice of drunkenness," and that "Government desire that every opportunity be taken to diminish the number of shops." But it seems that ever since the control of Abkari administration was transferred on the passing of Act V. of 1878 (the Bombay Abkari Act) from the Divisional Commissioners to the Customs Commissioner, who was also styled the Commissioner of Abkari, the aim of the Department appears to be to act on mercantile principles—to put its business as a shrewd merchant would do in the directions in which it is likely to yield the largest revenue.

THE daily mortality returns for Bombay indicate a steady improvement in the general health of the city. It is estimated that the weekly statement will show no increase in the number of deaths from cholera. The deaths from this disease will, probably, be about a hundred, if the present daily average is maintained. The subject of cholera is just now the most prominent topic of discussion among medical men and sanitarians in Bombay. The subject has been brought to the front not from any notable circumstances concerning cholera in this city, for the conditions are quite normal, but by reason of the utterances on the question we receive from home. There is much information in the mail news which might be utilised for the benefit of Bombay. Mr. Ernest Hart adds his testimony to that of Dr. Buchanan and others as to the methods by which cholera is propagated. The dangers of a polluted water-supply have been made known to us, but his remarks respecting milk deserve our careful attention. If milk is unpolluted with water there is no danger in it. In Bombay there is no question whatever that water is extensively employed to increase our lacteal supply. If the water be pure Vehar, there is not much harm done, so far as health is concerned. But there is good reason to believe that the milkman is not over-careful about the source of the water he employs. Probably from his technical point of view, pure water would be unsuitable for his special purposes. What may be the ingredients added to give "body" to the diluted fluid is not generally known, but it is highly desirable that some supervision should be exercised over the milk usually sold in the city.

THE full information received confirms the impressions drawn from the telegrams respecting the abortive agreement with M. de Lesseps. The provisional agreement was abandoned in the face of an opposition based partly on the selfish agitation of the shipowners and partly on the national irritation against France in connection with the Tamatave affair. Mr. Gladstone and M. de Lesseps seem to have behaved with great dignity. The latter was effusive in his gratitude for a Ministerial evidence of English co-operation, and the former expressed, with the prudential reserve of a Prime Minister an appreciation of the sincerity of the chairman of the Suez Canal Company. It is, of course, impossible to express any positive opinion as to the outcome of the present crisis. The news by the mail would seem to indicate a final rupture, but we have learned by telegraph that Mr. Childers expects a satisfactory solution of existing difficulties. We must infer from this that a good deal of the opposition has cooled down. This was only natural, for, judging from the newspapers who have expressed strong opinions, the balance of intelligence is in favour of the Government.

### ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE enforced abandonment of the Suez Canal Convention is, of course, a heavy blow to the prestige of the Ministry, but the incapacity of the Opposition to take full advantage of it leaves Mr. Gladstone's authority practically unshaken. A less adroit Minister would have persevered with his scheme and been overthrown, for there can be no doubt that the combination of disappointed capitalists and shipowners on the Liberal side with the Conservatives and the Parnellites would have been fatal to the existence of the Government. In these circumstances, Mr. Gladstone had the discretion to make an appeal to the generosity of M. de Lesseps in order that he might be set free from the obligation to go on with the arrangement for the construction of a second canal, and the sagacious Frenchman at once and eagerly complied with this request, taking care at the same time to repeat in his farewell letter to his "dear and honoured friend" that the abortive agreement had been of value in recognising his exclusive right to make canals on the Isthmus of Suez. To this statement of claim Mr. Gladstone, in his affectionate acknowledgment of the letter, made no reference whatever, and it is contended, with some show of reason, that the Prime Minister of England should not have allowed it to pass *sub silentio*, as it may be quoted against us hereafter when the negotiations for the making of a second Canal are renewed. But Mr. Gladstone evidently thought it more prudent to say nothing. He had already compromised himself, in the opinion even of his most devoted admirers, by blurting out most indiscreetly in the House of Commons his opinion, founded on that of the Law Officers of the Crown, that M. de Lesseps's exclusive power was unassailable; and he had not the audacity to try and lessen the scope of this admission in writing to M. de Lesseps himself. But he has since, with that subtle dexterity in the art of equivocation for which he is so renowned, attempted to explain away his own admission, and to suggest that the Government is in no way pledged to let M. de Lesseps do what he likes on the Isthmus of Suez. In these efforts to improve his position he has been greatly assisted by the studied and ridiculous vagueness of Sir S. Northcote's motion of censure. The leader of the Opposition asks the House to declare, first of all, that it recognizes the "undoubted rights" of M. de Lesseps. This is a proposition in which every one must agree; for it is self-evident that rights which are "undoubted" cannot be made the subject of controversy. Who can have been responsible for framing such a piece of profound stupidity? In the second part of his resolution, Sir Stafford Northcote makes a pitiful attempt to define by limiting these rights. He asks the House to say that they do not include the monopoly of water communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Nobody ever said they did, least of all M. de Lesseps himself. He is quite content with claiming such a monopoly so far as the Isthmus of Suez is concerned, and he leaves the rest of the Mediterranean coast, as far as Alexandria on the one hand and Jaffa on the other, to competitors who want to make new waterways. He can afford to laugh at such absurdities as the suggestion that the flooding of the Dead Sea valley and the Wady el Arabah, and the cutting of a canal across Palestine, would open out a new and less costly route than the Suez Canal for ships proceeding from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. Under pressure, Sir S. Northcote made last night the tardy announcement that he meant to include the Isthmus of Suez in the territory in which he denies that M. de Lesseps has a monopoly. But why did he not say so before? By waiting so long, he has lost his opportunity. The Grand Old Man has, as usual, been much too quick for him, and has pulled himself out of a very nasty scrape before his hesitating adversary could think of the best means of completing his discomfiture. It is not difficult now to see how Mr. Gladstone means to hedge his admission of M. de Lesseps's exclusive rights so as to make it really worthless; and I would not mind laying a small wager that he takes the words out of Sir S. Northcote's mouth by contending that, while common-sense, no less than a fair interpretation of the various firmans, points to the conclusion that no rival company can be allowed to compete with the existing Canal Company on its own special ground, viz., the Isthmus of Suez, yet on the other hand the Egyptian Government has not lost its rights of sovereignty on the Isthmus, and can not only refuse to grant to M. de Lesseps the "additional ground," which, according to Sir R. Wilson's memorandum, is required at certain points to give the necessary width for doubling the Canal, but can even revoke and resume its concessions to the French Canal-projector if he abuses his powers to the prejudice of ships of any particular nationality, or if he does not provide adequate accommodation for the traffic between the two seas. Of course, if the Egyptian Government were to exercise its inherent and inalienable right of sovereignty in this way, it would have to compensate M. de Lesseps for his expropriation by paying him a very liberal amount of purchase-money. But, now, what is the corollary to this assertion of the Khedive's authority to checkmate M. de Lesseps? Simply this, that the English must remain in occupation of Egypt, for, if the Khedive were left to himself, he would never have the courage to defy France by interfering with M. de Lesseps, or the ability to raise the funds wherewith to buy him out. I fall back, then, on my old contention, that there is no danger in acknowledging M. de Lesseps's exclusive power, so long as our troops remain masters of Egypt. I firmly believe that, had Sir S. Northcote brought forward a motion to this effect, he would have had the almost unanimous support of English public opinion. But, as he has not ventured to do so, Mr. Gladstone will probably do it for him, putting the Egyptian Government in the foreground and affecting to treat it as if it were independent, while concealing our own motive power behind convenient phrases about our "temporary and exceptional" position in Egypt. We know Mr. Gladstone too well by this time to take such phrases seriously. He only employs them to soothe his own qualms of conscience as to the righteousness of intervention in foreign States, but they do not hinder him from taking his own course in Egypt, any more than the hypocritical professions of religious sentiment which fell so profusely from the lips of Oliver Cromwell hindered that excellent general from hewing his enemies hip and thigh from Dunbar unto Worcester, and from Worcester unto Drogheda.

I have made no secret of my own conviction that the Opposition have missed a splendid opportunity through not speaking out more plainly and boldly on this occasion. But it is quite possible that Sir Stafford Northcote himself shrinks from doing anything that would bring office within his grasp. If Mr. Gladstone fell from power, are the Conservatives able at the present moment to form a Ministry which could command the undivided allegiance of the party and the confidence of the country? I should say that the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons would be the last man to answer that question in the affirmative. It will take another year or two of the bracing air of unofficial life to enable the Conservatives to pull themselves thoroughly together, and determine who shall represent them in the next Cabinet. The absence of Lord Randolph Churchill at this juncture of affairs is greatly deplored, and I know that his friends have strongly urged him, though hitherto without effect, to come back to the House and take part in Monday evening's debate. The real merit and glory of the victory that has been won belong to the *Times* newspaper, which has carried on the fight against the Ministry with a vigour and independence worthy of its best days. There can be no doubt that the result of this campaign has enabled the *Times* to recover all the ground it had lost since the retirement of Mr. Delane. Its leading articles are now written with extraordinary brilliancy and power—take, for instance, the scathing leader in to-day's paper on the sad fate of that latest idol of English *doctrinaires*, the unfortunate King Cetewayo. I suppose, too, that the *Times* was never more prosperous materially, for its advertisements keep up in a wonderful way. The proprietors are now trying the interesting experiment of publishing every morning a halfpenny *précis* of the *Times*, containing all the news, boiled down, that appears in the threepenny journal. They have been rehearsing for this experiment for the last two months, before putting it in actual operation. They say that they do not wish to interfere with any of the other morning papers by launching this new venture, and perhaps the penny dailies ought to be grateful to the *Times* for going to the expense of occupying the field which lay open to enterprising projectors of halfpenny morning papers.

Lord Kimberley received yesterday the deputation of Anglo-Indians appointed to present the memorial against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The reply he gave us was, in my opinion, less unfavourable than might have been anticipated. He of course said that the Government would not retract the approval it had expressed of the principle of this unlucky Bill—he could say no less than this after the recent debate in the House of Lords—but he held out the promise that important modifications would be made before the measure was again brought before the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The general impression is that the disabling provisions of the Bill, affecting honorary European magistrates, will be abandoned, and that the enabling provisions will be so restricted as only to apply to First-class Native Magistrates and Sessions Judges. After the Bill in this shape has been passed, it may be taken for granted that the Government of India will be very careful never to appoint a native civilian who has attained the rank of First-class Magistrate or Sessions Judge to any district in which there is a European population. It is obvious that in such a modified form the concession to native feeling will be quite illusory, while the principle of the Bill will be quite as objectionable as ever to Europeans. The compromise will, therefore, please nobody. It would be a far more sensible thing for Lord Ripon to imitate his great master Mr. Gladstone, and give way with what grace he can muster to the almost universal sentiment of the Anglo-Indian community. I think we may point with some pride to the contrast presented by the speeches made yesterday and the memorial to the fustian talked at last Monday's meeting on the other side. Mr. Bright and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose have called another meeting for next Wednesday, when they propose to deluge St. James's Hall with a flood of sentimental eloquence. But it is gratifying to note that Liberals generally keep aloof from these demonstrations, and that the only members of Parliament who join in them are a few monomaniacs of the Wilfrid Lawson type. The Anglo-Indian Committee, on their side, have hitherto abstained most scrupulously from doing anything that could give a colour of political partisanship to their agitation. If they had chosen to do so, they could have filled the platform at their public meeting with peers and members of Parliament who sympathise with them. But they resolved to take up an independent position, and, confident in the goodness of their cause, to appeal to the people of England to do them justice. So far as Lord Kimberley can be said to represent the English people, they have failed to effect their purpose; and the executive committee will consider next week the expediency of holding meetings in the great provincial towns, and accepting the political support which would, if they called for it, be freely rendered them. My own feeling is that we should wait now till we learn the exact nature of the modifications the Government of India proposes to make in the Bill.

The Fisheries Exhibition has revealed the existence of a dormant faculty in the English people, that of organising and enjoying very attractive open-air *fêtes*. The special charm of this Exhibition is the success with which the Horticultural Gardens have been worked into the general scheme; and this novel blending of indoor and outdoor life was very cleverly taken advantage of at the Royal bazaar of last week in aid of the English church at Berlin, and again at the brilliant conversazione of the Society of Arts on Wednesday last, on both which occasions the buildings of the Exhibition and the gardens were most effectively illuminated. Four choice bands played in different parts of the Exhibition, and the visitors had also the advantage of gazing their fill at the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is probable that the success of these *fêtes* will lead to the adoption of some special organisation for the purpose of giving this new form of amusement a permanent home at South Kensington. The Fisheries Exhibition is now likely to yield a large surplus, which could not be turned to better account.

The end of the session is by no means in sight yet for the Suez Canal controversy has thrown the legislative machine out of gear again. The only interesting debate of the week is that of last night on education, in which Mr. S. Smith made a vigorous attack on cramming at schools as ruining the nerves of the rising generation, and Mr. Mundella urged that the teaching would not hurt the children if they had more food to eat and appealed to rich people to subscribe to feed them. This is a step towards obtaining Parliamentary grants for the bodies as well as the minds of the children of the poor.

J. M. M.

# TELEGRAMS.

## SERIOUS DROUGHT IN NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Very depressing telegrams are being received from many districts by the Government regarding the state of the crops in Northern India. An actual famine is not anticipated, but great scarcity is threatened. The reports from many districts state that the crops are half ruined, and unless rain falls within a few days, entire ruin must ensue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

MADRID, Aug. 12.

It is officially announced that the insurrection has been suppressed.

The suppression of several republican newspapers here has been ordered.

## RELAPSE OF COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, Aug. 12.

The Count de Chambord has suffered a severe relapse, and is now in a very precarious condition.

## THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of crop in ten cotton states is 84 per cent. It is reported that the crop is injured by caterpillars, and several states are also experiencing capricious weather.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Aug. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar coast, left here this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 3⅜d. |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 1 7⅝ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 79⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 83⅜ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102¼ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 109 |
| Bar Silver | 50 7-16 |

Arrivals.—Abana, Welbury and Florida.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(August 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.
Northern cable between Hongkong and Amoy interrupted.
Cable Foochow-Shanghai interrupted.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·7 |

MONDAY, August 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 78·2 |
| 10 a.m. | 85·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 86·8 |
| 4 p.m. | 86·5 |

The result of the ballotting for an elective Trustee of the Port, to act during the absence of Mr. F. Forbes Adam, was declared at the Chamber of Commerce office yesterday evening by the scrutineers, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and T. Forrest. Of the two candidates, Mr. John Marshall and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the latter gentleman was declared elected.

Mr. Mackintosh Balfour leaves for England by to-day's mail-steamer. The Freemasons are expected to assemble in large numbers at the Apollo-bunder to take leave of their retiring Grand Master.

The Port Trustees have resolved, in exercise of the power conferred on them by the Act recently passed by the Government of India, that all vessels arriving on and after the 10th instant should be charged port dues at the rate of 1½ anna per ton.

News has been received here that a large caravan of pilgrims, with more than four hundred camels, was plundered by Bedouins between Jeddah and Mecca.

The *Statesman* says it is "an open secret" that the India Office has determined that the limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service shall be raised. "The standard of age was deliberately lowered to prevent native youth presenting themselves at the examination, and we learned with great satisfaction some months ago in London that the error will be remedied, and the standard of age materially raised."

The British India steamer Satara ran into a cargo boat in the Irrawady river the other day, cutting the boat in two, but sustaining no serious damage herself.

Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster-General of Burma, is expected to succeed Mr. Alpin as Deputy Comptroller in the Postal Department.

Mr. Justice Straight, of the N.-W. P. High Court, has been reading a serious lesson to District Judges in general and to the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur in particular. An appeal was heard before his lordship from a conviction and sentence to three years' imprisonment of a native charged with an attempt to murder. The learned judge reversed the decision, and in the course of his judgment made "some remarks with regard to the judgment of the judge, which provokes criticism at almost every sentence, and presents numerous irregularities." We quote an example of the "wigging" administered :—

Nothing could be more mischievous than for the judges or magistrates to accept entries in police diaries in proof of the facts therein recorded against an accused, and I hope this is the last occasion on which it will be necessary to make any remarks upon the subject. Another irregularity in the judge's procedure, and one that could not but result in his mind being influenced, was the improper admission of the alleged confession said to have been made to the police by the appellant at the time of his arrest. It was distinctly inadmissible, and should have been excluded instead of being seriously written down by the Judge in his notes of the evidence. . . . Before leaving the matter, I must add that it was no part of the judge's duty to take upon himself to put a witness upon the appellant when his pleader had refused to call any. With many years of active experience of criminal trials, I never heard of such an extraordinary proceeding, and though a judge's powers in this country are no doubt of a very extensive description, I do not think it is part of his duty to examine a prisoner's witness when his properly-constituted representative has refused to do so without protest or objection from him. Anything more inconvenient or embarrassing to counsel or pleaders than such an interference with their discretion and responsibility I cannot well imagine, and it is to be hoped that the Judge will not repeat it.

A Jacobabad correspondent writes to a Kurrachee paper, August 6 :—

The weather here is not at all unpleasant up to 11 or 12 o'clock, and the recent rains and storm have helped to usher in the cool weather sooner than usual. Maximum heat 106° to 108° Far., as against 118° and 112° in June and in the early part of July. A blanket is very acceptable about 4 a.m. Mr. Watson, Deputy Commissioner, is expected here about the 13th instant, to resume his charge, Major Mayhew, who has been acting for him during his absence on 3 months' leave, returning to Sukkur; about that date Colonel Bell and Captain Mackenzie, of the 1st Biluchis, are also excepted here. Capt. Broome, 1st Biluchis, arrived from leave last week. Major Carpendale, 2nd Sind Horse, proceeds on leave to Mussoorie to-day. Captain E. V. P. Monteith is expected to arrive, on transfer to 2nd from 1st Sind Horse.

The Report on Medical Institutions in Calcutta during last year contains the following notice of the Clewer Sisterhood, to whom the ward-nursing of the Medical College and General Hospitals was for the first time handed over early in the year :—

"From the date of their arrival to the present time improvement has made rapid progress. Having been accustomed in England to minister with their own hands to the wants of sick people, to prepare appliances and use all the means required at the bedside, these ladies could not fail to notice at once faults which indicated difficulties before them greater than any they had anticipated, for they had to contend, not only against defects arising from want of skill and knowledge, but against the fixed belief that manual work by the bedside, with few exceptions, was unworthy of the nurse, whose duty it was to summon a native servant when a sick man called. The ladies, however, though unused to this kind of pretentiousness, perhaps, had been accustomed to organise and to govern as well as to work, and did not shrink from the task of inculcating the dignity of nursing, while they taught the skilful performance of it, and enforced order and discipline. How far they are satisfied with results I cannot pretend to say, but I think they are much more hopeful of approaching to their own high standard than they were at the outset, and I know that the improvement they have already effected has exceeded all that had seemed possible to the medical officers, whose patients have benefited by their exertions."

Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., who is shortly to retire from the Permanent Under-Secretaryship for India, is to be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council.

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on July 26 :—"Dr. Hunter has arrived here. He proceeded at once to Cairo. It is to be regretted that he did not take advantage of the opportunity of consulting Dr. Mackie, whose unique Egyptian experience is, in existing circumstances, of immense value."

An accident happened to the Duke of Cambridge at Chatham on July 26. He had just alighted from a carriage with Colonel Gordon, when the horses became very restive. Turning suddenly round, they upset the colonel, and the carriage struck the Duke in the chest, who, although not much hurt, was somewhat shaken. His Royal Highness left for Woolwich the next morning.

The match between the Government and the Opposition members of the House of Commons, played at Prince's Ground, was won by the Opposition. They went in first and scored 203. The Government team then went in, and were dismissed for 69. Following on they scored 55 for two wickets before stumps were finally drawn, leaving the Opposition victorious by 134 runs on the first innings.

A despatch from Tamatave, dated July 13, says :—Mr. Pakenham, the British Consul at this place, died on the 22nd ult. A splendid funeral was accorded to his remains. He had previously sent the archives of the Consulate on board Her Majesty's ship Dryad. The French missionaries, who left the capital on the rejection of the French ultimatum, reached here on the 23rd ult. From the 26th ult. to the 5th inst. the Hovas made repeated attacks on the French force, which were, however, repulsed. The American war-vessel Enterprise, which recently arrived here, left for Zanzibar on the 29th ult. The English missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mr. Lord, Mr. Jukes, Mr. Cousins, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Capsey, together with their wives and families, are at Inondro, being unable to reach Tamatave. Her Majesty's ships Dragon and Dryad left here for an unknown destination on the 12th inst. The state of siege is very strictly maintained by the French. Four French war-vessels are in the harbour, and reinforcements are on their way from Reunion.

A paragraph appears in the home papers to the effect that "nothing has yet transpired concerning the object of the visit now being made to Madagascar by M. Ledoulx, the French Consul at Zanzibar. Her Britannic Majesty's corvette Briton has arrived at Aden from Zanzibar with official despatches from Madagascar of great importance."

Orders had been received at the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, directing a crew to be furnished for H.M.S. Frolic, which was to be commissioned for service at the Mauritius. Some alterations being made in the Frolic's gunfittings were to be expedited as much as possible, so as not to delay her departure. The Slaney, also ordered to Mauritius, was being repaired as rapidly as possible. It is also stated that it has been decided to despatch the troopship Himalaya, Captain St. L. B. Palliser, now at Portsmouth, with drafts for the vessels of the East India Squadron. The Himalaya will probably proceed direct to Zanzibar with naval supernumeraries for the Dryad and Dragon lying off Tamatave, and will on arrival be placed temporarily at the disposal of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron.

"Chinese Gordon" has given his opinion on the military strength of China. In reply to a telegram sent by a correspondent to Colonel Gordon, the following letter, dated Jerusalem, June 12, has been received :—"To the Editor of the *New York Herald*, Paris. My dear Sir,—In reply to your telegram, I beg to say that the Chinese are sufficiently powerful to give France a good deal of trouble ; for it is not with France as with Russia, who could approach Pekin by land. The approach by sea would need a very much larger force than in 1860. If the Chinese were educated they would be able to resist all the world. China has not signed the Declaration of Paris *in re* privateers, and she will make full use of her rights, I have no doubt. I am sorry to give you so little in return for your telegram, but I have not the data here with me to enable me to say more.—Believe me, yours sincerely, C. G. Gordon."

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—"The names of those present at the meeting in support of Lord Ripon's policy on Monday night (July 23), and the letters read approving of its object, more than bear out the too modest assertion of Lord Northbrook that 'English opinion is not all on one side.' There is, indeed, a pretty general confidence that the Government at home intend to support Lord Ripon, and as long as that confidence continues those who believe that any retreat from our present policy in India would be attended by the most disastrous consequences are content to keep quiet, and not needlessly to stimulate the deplorable passion which the controversy has aroused."

Regarding Cetewayo's death, the *Times'* Durban correspondent telegraphed on July 26 :—"The news of Usibepu's successful attack on Ulundi has been confirmed. Usibepu, it appears, made a sudden attack immediately after sunrise, causing a panic among Cetywayo's followers, which speedily resulted in their utter rout. Cetywayo was killed, with Useketawayo Sihayo and many other of his prominent chiefs and all his wives. Ulundi and Nodwengu were burnt, and all Cetywayo's property, including the presents he received in England, was destroyed. Usibepu marched at once to attack Umnyaman and Undabuka. Cetywayo's son, Jabulamanzi, and other chiefs have retired to Esulweni, in the reserved territory. Great excitement exists in the country. Only a part of Cetywayo's following was defeated at Ulundi. Usibepu is now engaged in relieving Oham. It is at present impossible to indicate the future, even in the most general way." The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on the same date, says :—"A message from Etshowe of the 23rd confirms the report of the death of Cetewayo. The attack on Ulundi was, it is stated, quite sudden and unexpected, and the rout of Cetewayo's party complete. His son, Udinwezulu, a lad of twelve, escaped to the Reserve. The slaughter is described as terrible. The fugitives poured into the Reserve, the river Umhlatoosi being easily fordable."

M. Jovis, a French aëronaut, made an attempt to cross the Mediterranean in the balloon Albatross on Saturday night, July 21, at eight o'clock. In the car were Jovis, his lieutenant Lyons, and a journalist. The three travellers were taken by the wind towards Corsica. The balloon descended in the water, and the party of aëronauts were nearly drowned. They threw out all their apparatus, provisions, &c., and afterwards rose again to 9,000 feet. Then a violent wind drove them to Italy at a speed of ninety miles per hour. At nine o'clock on Sunday they reached the Italian coast and came down safely at a Tuscan hamlet near Brescia. They were heartily welcomed by the inhabitants. The distance traversed was more than 1,200 miles.

The British team won the International Match at Wimbledon by 53 points, the totals six distances, from 200 to 1,000 yards, being :—British Team 881 ; American Team 828. The best score on either side was 180, obtained by Wattleworth, for Britain. The second best score (176 by Gibbs) is also credited to the British team, the highest scorer among the Americans being S. J. Scott, with 173. The lowest score on each side was 147, the "Wooden Spoon" man on the British side being Young, and on the American side Cash. At the short ranges (200, 500, and 600 yards) the Americans had the best of it by 8 points, but at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards the British scored 35 points more than their opponents.

## THE WRECK OF THE KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

The remnant of the crew of the Knight of the Bath, who were brought to Bombay by the I. G. S. Amberwitch, are now at the Sailors' Home, where they receive every care and attention.

The following is a complete list of the names of those who were

SAVED.

Captain T. Williams, of Cardiff.
C. J. Wright, second officer.
Charles Cole, third officer.
George Smith, A.B., of Wavertree, Liverpool.
John M. Appleton, A.B., of Great Ayton, Yorkshire.
Arthur Roche, A.B., of Cardiff.
Thomas Smith, A.B., of Liverpool.
Christian Thoresen, A.B., of Christiana.
William Roach, A.B., of Solva, Pembrokeshire.
Adam Thompson, third engineer.
W. Green, fourth engineer.
N. P. Neilson, firemen, Copenhagen.
H. Major, firemen, Stettin.
James Evans, fireman, Swansea.
William Jackson fireman, Nottingham.
George A. Snell, messroom steward, Newport.
J. Olstrup, fireman, Copenhagen.

Appended are the names of those members of the crew who are missing or known to have been

LOST.

John McJennett, chief officer.
James Williams, boatswain, of Fishguard.
William Davies, carpenter, of Fishguard.
E. Moretensen, steward.
Joseph Turton (coloured American), cook.
Thomas Old, A. B., of Barnstaple.
James Atkinson (American), A.B.
Niel Inglis, first engineer, of Seaforth, near Liverpool.
William T. Scott, second engineer, Liverpool.
H. Muntenseys, "donkey man."
F. H. Clinton (American), storekeeper.
H. Busil, fireman, Stettin.
Hugh Kristiansen, fireman, Christiana.
John Anderson, fireman, West Hartlepool.
E. J. Fairchild, second cook, Liverpool.
Carl Larsen, firemen, Copenhagen.

Mr. Chander, the Superintendent of the Royal Alfred Seamen's Home, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a bundle of clothes and the sum of Rs. 20 from Mr. L. Lathorpe on behalf of the shipwrecked crew of the Knight of the Bath.

## THE "ALLEGED COWARDLY INSULT AT ADEN."

Some time ago a Bombay paper published what was on the face of it a one-sided account of an alleged "cowardly insult" on the medical officer at Aden. A passenger on board sends us a version of the affair as viewed from the deck of the steamer. It would appear that faults were not confined to one side, and in order that both may have a hearing, we print the communication referred to :—That was a very incorrect statement about the egg-throwing at Aden. We arrived at 5-20 p.m., and our signal had been seen fully an hour before anchoring. Even if the "China" had not been a mail-steamer she was entitled to be visited up to sunset (7 p.m.), but being a mail-steamer she was entitled to be visited any hour she arrived, day or night, the same as the P. and O. vessels. The agent sent off to say that the doctor had gone out to the camp to a tennis party, and would not come, and that until he visited the vessel the coal could not be sent alongside. At 7 the next morning, no doctor having come off, the captain sent the first mate in a boat flying the quarantine flag to hail the shore and inquire for the doctor. At last the doctor came off about 7-30 a. m., and complained of a breach of the quarantine laws by sending a boat to hail the shore only. We all complained of having been detained 14 hours, that we should have then to undergo a whole day's grilling in the sun, and that the crew (Europeans) could scarcely work at putting the coal on board, which they had to do, as quarantine prevented men being sent off. To this the doctor replied that we had better mind our own business, for he had nothing to do with us. This was rather too much for human endurance, and a well-directed shot painted a quarantine flag on his sun topee. It was amazing how sharp the next steamer was visited the following evening, though she was not, as we were, a mail-steamer, and arrived fully an hour later than we did.

## THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

We are glad to hear that Deesa and Poona have both entered station teams for this tournament. The total number of entries is now eight : as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| C. India Horse (holders). | Mhow Station. |
| 17th Lancers. | Deesa Station. |
| Poona Horse. | Poona Station. |
| 61st Regiment. | Bombay. |

It was hoped, too, at one time that the 12th Lancers, from Bangalore, and possibly the 10th Hussars, who will shortly relieve the 17th Lancers at Mhow, might have entered teams, but down to the present time neither of these regiments has entered. It would certainly raise the interest of the tournament to the highest possible point if the 10th Hussars, the winners at the Umballa tournament, were to enter ; and should this paragraph attract their notice and induce them to enter, we feel sure that they will not regret having done so, as not only will they have an opportunity of playing on a most excellent ground, but they will have accorded to them such a reception as the most hypercritical amongst them will not be able to take exception to.

## PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT POONA.

A correspondent writes, Aug. 12 :—We are getting up "Trial by Jury" here. The cast is very powerful, and includes splendid voices, such as Mrs. Moriand, Mrs. Blissett, Miss Murray, Miss Waddington, among the ladies ; and Dr. Close, Mr. Wyer, Captain Benson, and Mr. Propert, among the men. Col. Rivett-Carnac has undertaken the management. Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Oxenham, both eminent musicians, have undertaken the piano and harmonium respectively. Herr Zimmer, leader of the Governor's Band, is to conduct the orchestra, and Dr. Close directs the music. Rehearsal for chorus will commence at once, and the whole thing promises to be a great success. The performances are to take place on the 27th and 28th September.

The weather here, morning and evening, is charming, but the middle of the day is very hot.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Col. L'Estrange, R. A., is appointed to command the Nagpore Force till Col. Elles arrives.

Capt. Mack, 12th Lancers, has been granted three months' leave to England.

Lieut. H. H. Aspinall, Adjt., 16th Madras N. I., has has been granted sixty days' leave of absence.

Surgeon W. B. Browning, Indian Medical Department (Madras), has obtained six months' furlough.

The Queen has approved of Captain Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, attending the autumn manœuvres of the Italian army, in place of Captain A. W. Murray, who is unable to attend on account of ill-health.

The Queen at Windsor on Saturday, July 21, decorated Private Robert Gaw, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, with the medal for distinguished service in the field. Private Gaw was shot in the head at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th of September, 1882, but although severely wounded, he marched with his battalion to the railway station at Tel-el-Kebir (a distance of four miles) ; here the battalion was halted, and Private Gaw saw the surgeon and made so light of his wound that it was thought to be slight. Though suffering great pain he remained with his battalion, proceeded to Cairo, and did duty there for five days, during which time he took his share of the guards and other duties furnished by the battalion. At the expiration of this period he could no longer continue at his duty, and was sent to hospital at Cairo, and thence home to Netley. On the 16th of March, 1883, the bullet was with difficulty extracted from his skull, and he is now convalescent.

Jamrud is to continue to be held as a military post. The Lahore paper remarks :—How a doubt as to the necessity of this can ever have been entertained, it is difficult to imagine. Its abandonment would mean the abandonment of our authority over the Khyber—which it is so necessary for us to control ; to invite aggression ; and to lower our position on the frontier. The fort is, we understand, to be armed with light field-guns, and gatlings are also spoken of. It will be necessary to make better provision for a water-supply, as the stream by which the garrison have hitherto been supplied has dried up—apparently from natural causes ; and the wells will require machinery to work them, if they are to be kept sweet and wholesome.

## THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

The following is an additional list of cases relieved by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Military Relief Fund :—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously disbursed up to 19th June 1883 | 2,72,355 | 6 | 0 |
| Amount remitted to 1 widow and 4 children of Camp-followers through the Officer Commanding, 3rd Belooches, Hyderabad (Sind) | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount remitted to 3 children (Native) through the Officer Commanding 23rd Regt. N. I., Ahmedabad | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount remitted to 9 children (Native) through the Officer Commanding Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee | 270 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount remitted to 4 widows and 21 children (Native) through the Officer Commanding 1st Grenadiers N. I., Mhow | 982 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount remitted to 2 widows (Native) through the Officer Commanding, 19th Regt. N. I., Mallegaon | 175 | 14 | 0 |
| Total | Rs. 2,74,008 | 4 | 0 |

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Hony. Secretaries, Bombay M. R. F.

Hony. Secretaries' Office, Bombay, Aug. 14, 1883.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, Aug. 11.—The pressure still falls in Northern Punjab and parts of Rajputana, Central India, and Sind ; but elsewhere a recovery has commenced. The shoulder of high pressure over Rajputana, and the small depression over Dacca still exist, so that the general direction of the wind and condition of the weather remain unaltered. Rain has fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula, along the coast of the Circars, and over Bengal, Assam, and Burmah ; but elsewhere the weather is dry. The temperature exceeded 100° in the North-West yesterday. Rain to-day :—Darjeeling, 5 inches ; Akyab, 4 inches ; Bangalore, 2 inches ; Chakrata, Sibsagar, and Gopalpore, 1 inch ; Dhubri, Purneah, Burdwan, Chittagong, Diamond Island, Rangoon, and Moulmein, ½ inch. Previously :—Silchar, Gauhati, and Sholapur, 1 inch ; Rajahmundry, ½ inch.

Aug. 12.—The increase of pressure noticed yesterday has now extended to the Punjab and Sind, and the barometer is rising throughout the whole of India and Burmah. There has apparently been little general change. The wind has shifted to the south-west at Sutna, Allahabad, and Agra ; but its general direction over Western and Central India remained westerly to north-westerly. Rain has been everywhere slight, and, except at Rawul Pindi, has been again entirely absent from the plains of the Punjab, the N.-W. Provinces, Central Provinces, and the greater part of Bombay and Madras. Rain to-day :—Simla and Rangoon, 1¼ inch ; Colombo, Akyab, and Diamond Island, ½ inch. Previously :—Tounghoo, 1¾ inch ; Cuddapah, ¾ inch.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Aug. | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd. | 54 51 | 57 30 | 54 75 | 61 21 |
| 12 Sunday | 0 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 13 Monday | .... | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Total | 54 52 | 57 30 | 54 75 | 61 21 |
| Corresponding date last year | 56 73 | 66 88 | 64 40 | 65 56 |

Note.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain E. Ashdown, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers :—

For London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Mackintosh Balfour. | Mr. L. H Lovett Thomas. |
| Capt. and Mrs. W. H. E. Wyllie. | Mr. Mance. |
| Capt. W. B. Ferris. | Mr. J. F. H. Collet. |
| Mr. R. O. Clayton. | Mr. and Mrs. Murphy. |
| Miss L. C. Shaw. | Mr. Woodrow. |
| Brig.-Genl. Godfrey Clerk. | Lieut. C. Hunt. |
| Mr. W. Phipp. | Mr. and Mrs. Richardson. |
| Dr. J. Malony. | Lieut.-Col. M. Vertue. |
| Col. F. Lance. | Capt. Mack. |
| Mr. J. R. Duxbury. | Mr. and Mrs. Edge and child. |
| Mr. G. Henderson. | Mr. Mason. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Fisher. | Mr. J. Robb. |
| Major M. M. Bowie. | Mrs. Strutt and infant. |
| Mr. F. Prestage. | Lieut. N. Maxwell. |
| Mr. H. White. | Dr. D. P. Macdonald. |
| Capt. H. Morland. | Dr. T. R. Macdonald. |
| Miss E. T. Atkinson. | Dr. A. H. Pierson. |
| Major O. M. Bradshaw. | Dr. J. O'Neill. |
| Mrs. Grant and two infants. | Dr. F. D. Hawkins. |
| Lieut. J. E. Watson. | Dr. S. Little. |
| Capt. T. W. Penno. | Mr. E. J. Shadbolt. |
| Mr. F. Gyde Heaven. | |

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailing on 21st Aug. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. E. B. Sladen. | Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. C. Money and child. |
| Lieut.-Col. H. Grey. | Col. and Mrs. Holroyd. |
| Col. C. C. Minchin. | |

The s. s. Pekin, Captain S. Symons, sailing on 28th Aug. :—

For London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. C. Girdlestone. | Mr. L. E. H. Yates. |
| Mr. J. Horn. | Mrs. Morant. |
| Mr. J. M. Braidwood. | Miss Court. |

The s. s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailing on 4th Sept. :—

For London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Harris. | Major-Genl. John Watson. |
| Mr. Cooper. | Lieut. W. A. Watson. |
| Mrs. Male and 3 children. | Mr. W. H. Pratt. |

The s. s. Hydaspes, Captain, W. M. Robbie, sailing on 11th Sept. :—

For London.—Mr. A. Phillips.

## THE REPORTED CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

A full investigation of the two cases of deaths from cholera reported to have taken place in London, shows that nothing whatever is known with regard to one alleged to have happened yesterday at the London Docks, either by the Local Government Board, the Medical Officer of Health, the dock authorities, or the police. With respect to a death at Kensington Infirmary on the 18th inst., there is little doubt that the sufferer succumbed to cholera, though of the most ordinary type of the English form of that disease. The man, whose name was John Stone, was twenty years of age, and had for months past led a most miserable existence as a horse-keeper to a small cab proprietor, and had lived and slept in the stable in Warmington-mews, Notting-hill. He was taken ill early on the morning of the 18th instant, but it was not until after ten o'clock at night that he was taken to the infirmary, where he died a little more than two hours later. Although there was no symptom of Asiatic cholera, the Medical Superintendent of the infirmary, Mr. Potter, thought it best to report the case both to the Local Government Board, and the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Dudfield. The latter had the stable in which the man had died and its surroundings thoroughly disinfected and his clothes burned. The deceased, who had no friends, was buried by the parish authorities. No further case has occurred, or is anticipated, but the Sanitary Officers have taken every proper precaution should such unfortunately happen.—*Evening Standard*, July 27.

## FRANCE AND TONKIN.—STATEMENT OF M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

According to the latest despatches received in Paris from Hongkong great preparations were being made for resisting the French at Hue. Chains were stretched across the river, forts have been erected, and the town is full of soldiers. But the old cannon in the forts are more dangerous for the gunners than for an enemy, and the soldiers are mostly equipped with wooden sabres and lances. In Tonkin the Black Flags have given no sign of life since their victory of last May, but a Havas Agency letter, from Saigon, states that they are making great preparations, that nearly all are equipped with Remington rifles, and that they are commanded by five or six foreigners. A *Standard* telegram from Hongkong says that the Chinese authorities, having discovered that bullocks were being purchased in Hainan by French agents for use in Tonkin, have prohibited all exports of that character.

In the French Senate on July 21, the Duc de Broglie briefly asked the Government whether France was at open war with Annam ; if so, how the Government had conformed to the law that required the consent of both Houses to a declaration of hostilities ; and whether the consequences, such as the objections of neutral Powers to blockades under the present informal conditions, had been duly weighed. The substance of M. Challemel-Lacour's reply was as follows :—

The Government of Annam, the Emperor Tu Duc, has never declared war against us, but I take the liberty to observe that the Duc de Broglie seems not to know how difficult it is to be certain whether we are at war with the Annamites or even with the Chinese. We have not declared war against Annam. (The Duc de Broglie : That is all I wanted to know.) The Duc de Broglie seems satisfied, and I might sit down, but I am not satisfied. I should be insincere towards the Senate, the country, and myself, if I did not add something. No, we are not yet in a state of declared war with Annam. We neither desire the destruction of that empire nor its dynasty. Neither has Annam ever protested against the treaty of which we demand the fulfilment. But I should deceive you if I were not to say that the facts taken altogether, the language of Annam, and the conduct of Annam, the attitude of the Chinese Government and its Ambassadors, oblige us to believe that in reality we are in a state of war with Annam. There is no war declared, but there is open war. It is but too clear, from the admissions of the Chinese Government and its diplomatists, that the Chinese and Annamite bands, whether under black or yellow flags, are paid by the Annamite Empire. What matters whether we are at war with adventurers or with a Government which supports and pays them ?

The Duc de Broglie replied that he failed to understand the diplomatic subtlety as to whether a nation was at war or not, and he feared that the neutral Powers, in case of a blockade, would be in the same difficulty.

## THE DEPUTATION TO LORD KIMBERLEY ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

On Thursday, July 26, a deputation from the London Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association for obtaining the withdrawal of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill waited on the Earl of Kimberley, at the India Office, and presented to his lordship a numerously-signed and influential memorial on the subject. The memorial has already been published in the *Bombay Gazette*.

The deputation was introduced to his lordship (who was accompanied by Mr. J. Kynaston Cross, Under-Secretary of State for India) by Mr. Pugh, M. P. The hon. gentleman observed that the deputation represented 700 gentlemen, many of whom were distinguished for their public services in India, in fact, no less than 450 out of that number had held responsible positions under the Government in India. They disclaimed all idea of attacking the general policy of Lord Ripon, or opposing the extension of local self-government in India. On the contrary, their object was to agree upon such measures as would tend to bring the different races in that country into greater harmony. Speaking from his twenty years' knowledge of India, he could express confidently the opinion that the different races there had been gradually approximating more and more closely, and it was because the deputation did not think that this bill was calculated to promote that approximation but, on the contrary, would have the opposite effect, that they now approached his lordship on the matter.

Sir Alex. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., president of the association, briefly addressed his lordship. After what had been said by Mr. Pugh, it was not necessary, he thought, for him to disclaim the imputation that any of those associated with him were actuated by hostile or illiberal feelings towards the natives of India. On the contrary, he might say for his own part, that during his long Indian service one of the chief objects to which his time and attention were devoted was the moral and intellectual advancement of the people of that country and the fulfilment of the pledges and prospects held out to them by the most eminent Indian statesmen of former times. The opponents of the bill regretted it as a most uncalled-for measure, and as one which, while it was not demanded in the interests of the small section of the native community whom it would immediately affect, was calculated to be most prejudicial to the interests of her Majesty's Empire in India. To his mind, indeed, the mischief which would be wrought by passing the bill would be far greater than the inconvenience which would arise from withdrawing it, while its political effect would be to diminish the prestige and weaken the authority of the English in that country.

Mr. W. S. Seton-Kerr, late Bengal Civil Service, and Foreign Secretary, Government of India, said that Anglo-Indians did not for a moment ask to be set above the law. They only asked that the law should remain as it was, and that they should continue to enjoy the privilege of being tried before one of their own race and creed.

Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, formerly member of the Legislative Council in India ; Mr. J. M. Maclean ; and Major-General Hopkinson, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, also supported the views of the deputation.

Colonel Malleson, late guardian of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, read a letter from Mr. Lewin Bowring, late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who was unable to be present. The writer of the letter expressed his distrust of native judges or magistrates who were removed from English superintendence, and added, "No one who has administered an Indian province was more anxious than I was to advance qualified natives to high posts, but although the experiment of nominating Mr. Krishnunger to be a district officer answered thoroughly, the second native whom I appointed to a similar post proved a dismal failure."

The Earl of Kimberley, in reply, said : I have had the advantage of reading the memorial which has been presented to me, for Mr. Pugh was good enough to give me a copy, and I need scarcely say that I shall make a point of transmitting it without delay to Lord Ripon. With regard to the arguments which I have heard, you no doubt will remember that upon the occasion of Lord Ripon's motion in the House of Lords, I myself and two of my colleagues stated very fully the arguments which induced the Government to arrive at a conclusion favourable to the measure which has been referred to to-day. I think it would be quite unnecessary, and in all probability unwise, that I should now repeat those arguments. I confess that my natural instinct for debate would prompt me to make some little attempt to deal with some of the remarks I have heard. But there are only two points that I will now allude to, because I do not think the matter is likely to be advanced by controversial argument. I was rather pained to hear Sir Alexander Arbuthnot bringing forward, as an argument, two or three acts of violence by some natives. I cannot see how the commission of brutal crimes which are committed by men in other countries as well as by some natives of India, can affect the character of native gentlemen who are likely to exercise jurisdiction under this bill. It is very much like saying that, because certain Irishmen have unfortunately committed very grievous agrarian crimes, therefore no Irishman is fitted to sit upon the Irish bench. There is one other thing to which I should like to refer. We have had an interesting letter read of Mr. Lewin Bowring, late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and I was curious to know the principal argument he would use as showing from his experience that the committal of magisterial powers to natives had proved a failure, and would be likely to prove a failure. But the only thing I could gather was this, that he had nominated two native magistrates, and that one had turned out a success and the other a failure. Well, I have had to do with a great many public officers in my time, and I am sorry to say that there are a certain number of European gentlemen who did not fulfil the expectations formed regarding them, and who, in fact, were failures ; but that does not constitute any argument. I will not pursue the argument any further. I am very glad indeed that you have afforded me this opportunity of stating that her Majesty's Government adhere entirely to their approval of the principle of the bill as stated in Lord Hartington's despatch of December last, and we have not the slightest intention of instructing the Government of India to withdraw the bill. You know, of course, that Lord Ripon has referred the bill, which was laid before the Legislative Council, to the Local Governments and some other local bodies. He has not yet received the whole of the reports which are expected from those Governments and bodies. When they are received, I have no doubt that in transmitting them to this country he will express the opinion the Government of India upon the subject ; and therefore it may be very possible that the Government of India may come to the conclusion that it is desirable to introduce certain modifications into the bill as brought before the Legislative Council not inconsistent with its general principle. I am sure, however, that the deputation will not expect me to allude in any way to any particular point on which the bill may possibly be modified, because it would be wrong before I know the views of the Government of India, and also those of the various Local Governments, for me to express an opinion on the various details. I hope that the deputation, who have brought this matter very fully before me, will not consider this a curt answer. I am sensible of the weight and importance of the deputation, and I have nothing to complain of in the memorial which has been presented to me. The views of the memorialists are stated in clear, plain, and forcible —and also temperate—language, and it is a distinct advantage to the Government that they should receive a large body of gentlemen who, although I do not agree with them, entertain very strong views on a question of this kind. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pugh having thanked his lordship, the deputation withdrew.

## LORD RIPON'S INDIAN POLICY.

A public meeting in support of Lord Ripon's Indian policy was held in the library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Monday (July 23), under the presidency of Sir John Budd Phear, formerly judge of the High Court, Calcutta. Among those present were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., Mr. Thorold Rogers, M.P., Mr. Henry Lee, M.P., Mr. Woodall, M.P., Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. Hopwood, M.P., Mr. Cropper, M.P., Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. J. R. Hollond, M.P., Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. C. C. Macrae, Major Evans Bell, Mr. Alfred Haggard, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. Q. C. Mullick, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. George Foggo, Mr. G. J. Holyoake, several well-known representatives of working men's trade councils, and many Indian students. Mr. Haggard, honorary secretary of the committee, read a long list of names of gentlemen who were unable to be present, but expressed sympathy with the objects of this movement. The following are extracts from some of the letters :—

The Duke of Argyll : "Of the general principle involved in this proposal (Mr. Ilbert's bill) I have no hesitation in expressing my cordial approval, and my conviction that the opposite course—of excluding all natives of India, however highly qualified, from judicial appointments in which they may have to deal with the offences of Europeans—is a course at variance with our duty and with our highest interests in the government of India."

Sir Charles Trevelyan : "Mr. Ilbert's bill has my entire support. I feel confident that it will be approved and confirmed by her Majesty's Government, for its rejection would be a direct reversal of the policy which has been steadily pursued for the last fifty years with the object of enabling the natives of India to take a substantial part in the administration of the affairs of their own country.

Professor Max Müller : "I have from the beginning felt a real admiration for Lord Ripon's sober policy in the Government of India. As to the so-called Ilbert bill, I never cared much for it. I think it might have waited until it was more strongly asked for. But to withdraw it would be, I fear, a fatal mistake. It would imply an insult, quite unmerited, on native judges who stand as high in their moral character as most English judges—I should even venture to say higher than some, though to mention names might seem odious."

Lord Lawrence : "I entirely concur in Lord Ripon's Indian policy, and I hope that it will be successfully carried out."

Mr. S. Laying, M.P. : "Having served in India under Lord Canning, I am convinced that this policy of Lord Ripon, which is, in effect, the continuation of Canning's, would have had the warm support of that great and good Viceroy. The clamour against it reminds me of the very similar clamour, from very similar classes, which was raised against 'Clemency Canning,' as he was then termed by way of opprobrium, because, after the Mutiny, he protected the natives of India from the indiscriminate vengeance of the Europeans. In less than two years' time this policy had changed into one of universal respect and esteem from all classes, and I venture to predict that the result will be the same in the case of Lord Ripon, if, supported by the Government and by public opinion at home, he proceeds to carry out resolutely the policy of extending a larger share in the local administration of their own country to the educated natives of India."

Lord Northbrook : "It seems to me to be very desirable to show that opinion is not all on one way."

Mr. Thorold Rogers, M.P., moved the first resolution—"That whenever a native of India has shown such moral and intellectual qualities as are implied by the fact of his having attained to high judicial office, he is entitled to exercise the same powers as an English officer holding a similar position." This was seconded by Mr. Robert Cust, a member of the Legislative Council of India, supported by Mr. Seymour Keay, and carried unanimously. Mr. Bryce, M. P., moved—"That the extension of local self-government in India is a step called for by the increasing needs of the country and the necessity of economical administration, while it forms an important training for that larger share in the government of India by its people to which the greatest importance has always been attached." Mr. A. Haggard seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously ; as was also the next resolution, proposed by Major Evans Bell, and seconded by Mr. Martin Wood, which was as follows :—"That the meeting would view with alarm any hesitation on the part of the present Ministry to give its fullest support to the policy of the Governor-General, inasmuch as that policy is founded on the Queen's Proclamation of November, 1858, and is consonant with the highest interests of the empire." Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., moved the final resolution, which was as follows—"That this meeting do express its hearty approval of the wise and just conduct of Lord Ripon and his calleagues, and appeal to the English people to join in supporting a ruler who has shown himself so loyal and true to the interests alike of England and India." Mr. H. Waldemar Lawrence seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A committee of arrangements has been formed in connection with the public meeting in support of Lord Ripon's policy, which will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 1st of August, and at which the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., will take the chair.

## CAPTAIN WEBB'S FATAL SWIM.

A telegram, dated New York, July 25, states :—Captain Webb, the well-known swimmer, was drowned yesterday in his attempt to swim through the whirlpool and rapids of the Niagara Falls. Captain Webb left the Canada side of Niagara below the Falls in a small boat, and rowed to a point about 300 yards above the Old Suspension bridge. He dived into the river at four o'clock in the afternoon, and on entering the rapids was almost turned over by the force of the water. He swam the rapids, however, with great determination, being now and again caught sight of by a few of the spectators. When last seen he was entering the whirlpool and at first appeared to be doing well, but very shortly afterwards he threw up his arms and disappeared. He was not seen again. Captain Webb was strongly urged not to attempt a feat universally declared to be impossible.

The *Sportsman* gives the following account of the exploit :—"It was doubted up to the very last moment that Webb would attempt the feat he had proposed, and the railway companies declined to organise excursions for the occasion. However, at one o'clock on Tuesday Webb arrived at the falls, and the people became more interested. During the afternoon Webb walked out and took a look at the course. When asked if he had well considered the matter, he said it was a serious thing, and he did not bother much about it ; he was going to chance it, and it was all luck. He had made propositions to the railroad companies to have excursions, but they would not come to his terms. They thought he was going to commit suicide, and they would not encourage him. When asked if there was anything particular he wished to have said on his behalf, he replied that the only thing was that he was not going to make anything out of it, but he wanted to show the people that he could do it. Speaking of his weight, he said he was too fat. His proper weight was 175 lbs., but the extra did not hamper him, as his work was not like racing. At half-past three o'clock Webb started for the river, while Frank Kyle, his agent, drove round in a hackney carriage to the whirlpool, where he expected to receive the captain after his swim. In the meantime both banks of the river were lined with people, and even the suspension bridges were crowded. Descending the cliff to the river, Webb entered a boat in waiting, and was rowed by the ferryman, John M'Cloy, to the centre. He was fully composed, and seemed quite confident of success. M'Cloy asked him how much he made by the Channel swim, and he said 25,000 dollars. "Have you spent all?" was the next question. "No" answered Webb ; "I have 15,000 dollars left." "Then," retorted the boatman, "let me row ashore, and spend the rest of your money before you try this swim." The captain laughed, but did not answer. When the boat had arrived at a point opposite the Maid of the Mist landing the captain stripped, retaining only a pair of red swimming drawers of the smallest size. The greatest excitement now prevailed amongst the spectators. As two minutes past four o'clock Webb dived from the boat, and, amidst the shouts and applause of the crowd, struck the water. He swam leisurely down the river, but made good progress. The rapids were first reached at the side of the New Canada Southern bridge, the river being about 500 feet wide. A short distance further it narrows to about 300 feet. Webb passed along the rapids at a great rate, and six minutes after making the first plunge passed under the Suspension-bridge. At this point his speed was considerably increased, and the rushing waters carried him up and down like the motion of a swing. Immediately below the bridge the river becomes exceedingly violent, and as the under-streams formed by the Horseshoe Falls rise to the surface a terrible effect is produced. As the water was clear every movement of Webb could be seen. At one moment he was lifted high on the crest of a wave, and the next he sank into the awful hollow created. He was apparently still swimming with ease and confidence. About a quarter of a mile below the Suspension-bridge the river becomes quite narrow and impetuous. The rush of waters causes a current to set from one side to the other alternately. It is impossible to adequately describe the fury of the river at this point, and thence to the whirlpool. Sometimes Webb would be struck by a wave, and for a few moments would sink out of sight. He, however, rose to the surface without apparent effort, and the spectators invariably drew a breath of relief. Once he was drawn under by the current, and when he rose he was 150 yards from the spot where he sank. His speed momentarily increased, and he was whirled along at a frightful pace. At a quarter of a mile from the whirlpool there is a sudden bend in the river, and here the waves strike the American shore with terrific force, and a perfect hell of waters is created. It is at this point that the attractive power of the whirlpool is first felt, and here the greatest danger to Webb existed. Reaching this spot he sank, and a cry of despair went up from the spectators. He emerged again in comparatively smooth water, and at last was seen to approach the sublimely terrific whirlpool. This spreads out in an almost circular direction, by a broad sweep to the west, round to the north, and back towards the south by east. The river enters at the south and with frightful speed. Webb swept into the neck of the whirlpool. Rising on the crest of the highest wave, his face towards the Canadian shores, he lifted his hands once, and then was precipitated into the yawning gulf. For one moment his head appeared above the angry waters, but he was motionless, and apparently at the mercy of the furious eddies. He was again drawn under the water, and was seen no more. From the Suspension-bridge to the entrance to the whirlpool is one mile and a quarter, and only five minutes were occupied in the journey. At six in the afternoon there were still no tidings of him.

Just before starting from the hotel he was asked, "Have you been over the ground?"—"Yes," he replied. "I went down and looked over it on July 1." "When do you think your difficulties will commence?"—"Don't know. You just know as much about it as I do. There's no place in the world like it."—"Trusting to fortune in the water, what plan do you mean to pursue?"—"I shall exert myself as little as possible, and save my strength for an effort to get above the water if I get taken under."—"Do you expect to go under much?"—"Yes, I must go under a great deal, and the question is—can I keep conscious till I go on the surface." "How long can you remain under the water."—"I have never made this a point for practice, but I can stop under the water close on two minutes."—"Where is the point of danger?"—"In my opinion, at the entrance into the whirlpool."—"Does your wife know of your intentions?"—"She does, but is not aware of the real danger attending it."—"Are you receiving anything at all by way of remuneration."—"Nothing at all. The New York Central Railroad would not come to an agreement, as they did not think that I would attempt it. I said I would, and am doing it because no other man has ever made the attempt. I am determined my reputation shall not suffer."

The New York correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on July 26, says the story of Captain Webb's last swim is "very simple and very brief" :—"The captain was naked, except that he wore a band to protect the stomach. The boat was near the new Canada Southern Railway Bridge when Webb dived into the water at 5·32 p.m. He quickly rose to the surface, and at first abandoned himself to the current, making no effort to advance, but simply sustaining himself on the surface, and apparently reserving his strength for the struggle before him at the whirlpool. All through the first rapids the watchers on the shore report that he seemed to be going very nicely. The spectators stationed at the rapids above the whirlpool saw him approach, but they could not make out what condition he was in, as the water repeatedly swept over him. At the entrance to the whirlpool Webb threw up one arm. The lookers-on think it was a signal of distress ; but it was the last that was seen of the unfortunate man. A careful examination has been made down the river to Lake Ontario, on both sides, but nothing has been discovered. Webb's error lay in believing that it was possible to conquer currents which generate forces that are altogether unknown and incalculable. He had carefully examined the scene of his exploit beforehand, and thought he understood what he had undertaken to do. He estimated that he would have to struggle for two or three hours with the whirl of waters in the Pool ; but in all probability he was exhausted, and perhaps senseless, before he got so far. He had made his will before starting on his fatal journey. No inducement had been held out to him to undertake the feat ; the main influence was his pride in his own strength. The number of spectators was not large, it was certainly under five hundred, as few people credited the published announcements that were made. Even the residents in the neighbourhood did not go to the bridges and other points of view, as they considered it impossible that any man would attempt such a foolhardy enterprise. Some people are, however, laying wagers to-day that Webb is alive, and that his motive has been to create a furore of excitement which will operate to his advantage on a repetition of the feat. I can only say that all the indications are against such notion being entertained for a moment."

Matthew Webb was the son of a surgeon, and was born at Irongate, near Dawley, in Shropshire, on Jan. 19, 1848. He stood 5ft. 8in. high, measured 43 inches round the chest, and weighed 14½ stone when he swam the Channel. He learnt the art of natation at seven years of age, and saved a shipmate's life whilst on board the Conway, training-ship, in the Mersey. In 1870 he dived under a ship in the Suez Canal, and cleared a foul hawser. On April 23 1873, he jumped overboard in the Atlantic from the steamer Russia, then running under full press of steam and canvas ; but failed in his attempt to save a man overboard being eventually only rescued himself with difficulty. For this he received a handsome subscription and three medals. On July 10. 1875, when in training for his Channel feat, he swam from Blackwall to Gravesend in 4h. 52min. ; and, nine days later, from Dover to Ramsgate, about 18 miles. The first attempt to swim from England to France was made on August 12, 1875, after a delay of two days, owing to unfavourable weather. He dived from the Admiralty pier at Dover at 4·58 p.m., and made god progress until 11 p.m., when the wind and sea rose till, at 11.47 p.m., further progress became impossible, and he left the water strong and well after swimming 13½ miles. His chance was spoilt solely by the weather, but the form and endurance he then displayed convinced many that—given a favourable condition of the elements—he would succeed on a future occasion. Such proved to be the case, as he completed the great feat at 10.40. 15 a.m., on August 25th, 1875, reaching Calais Sands, about half a mile west of the pier, after having been in the water 21 hours 44 minutes and 50 seconds, and having swum a distance of about 39½ miles without touching artificial support of any kind. He was at once put to bed, and a medical man found his pulse to be 72. After three hours' sleep he got up and felt quite well, with the exception of a little weakness and hunger. The following day he returned to Dover, where he met with a most welcome reception. The nearest point on the French coast to the Admiralty pier is 17½ land miles distant at Cape Grisnez, so he was carried out of his course no less than 22 miles by the tides. He wore nothing but an ordinary pair of bathing drawers, and was covered with well rubbed in porpoise oil in order to keep out the cold.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN MADAGASCAR.

We learn from news brought us by the last mail that the interference of the French in Madagascar resulted in the expulsion of the Catholic Missionaries from that island. The circumstance, till now unknown, is not surprising. Some time back in reviewing the religious condition of Madagascar we pointed out that the religion of the State there was that of the London Missionary Society with this essential difference that the Prime Minister was *de facto* and *de jure* the lord spiritual of the Malagasy State Church, the powers of which were vested in Protean functionaries termed *Mpitandrina* or bishops, the nominees of the Government. The expulsion of the Catholic Missionaries from the island was but the natural issue of circumstances. The injustice and oppression which the malpractices of the London Missionary Society had wrought upon them must have long before terminated their existence in the island but that the assistance openly rendered them by a Princess Royal and the English Consul, the late Mr. Packenham, deferred the hour of expulsion. On the 26th of May a notice was received by the Jesuits at Andopolo to leave the country. Letters were addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs intimating that most of the Fathers were far away in the country, but that those at that settlement would go out to apprise the absentees of the state of things. The only result of these letters was insult. Meantime the Malagasy faithful thronged in numbers to the church and confessed to the Fathers of whom they took leave with affecting tenderness. On May 28 Fathers Lavaissiere, Cormellan, Delbose and Thomas asked to be allowed to see the Minister, but were refused an audience. Meantime the Sisters had left Antonanarivo on foot, but the sight of these ladies travelling in this condition raised such a cry of indignation that the Prime Minister appears to have apprehended a tumult and sent word to the Fathers and the Sisters to wait. News of this hesitation was brought to the Princess Victoria, who rushed to the church in her gladness, thinking that the reversal of the sentence of expulsion would follow as a natural sequence. The church was soon crowded with the faithful who waited to chant a solemn *Te Deum* as soon as the order of the Government was communicated in writing. The hope was however illusionary. The Princess Victoria who had sought the Premier brought the news that the delay was due to the fact that that official had inquired why the Sisters had no carriers and that he was occupied in engaging menials of this class for them, and in looking about for guards for the Fathers and Brothers. On the 29th May the Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote :—"You may engage all the carriers you may want. Tell me at what hour you wish to start to-morrow. I shall send you men to protect you." He was informed in reply that the Fathers, &c., would start on foot if necessary, and that probably no one would be found who would venture to carry their baggage. On the following day, the 30th, Mass was said as usual, Communion administered to about 40 persons, and a few marriages solemnized. The Princess Victoria came in tears to say her adieux. Father Causseque called her in and said to her : "When Our Lord ascended into Heaven he left Mary, his Mother, to encourage and console the faithful : in like manner, in the absence of the Father you should be the angel in flesh of the Catholic Mission." "My Father," she replied sobbing, "I shall do what I can." The Fathers then left the town surrounded by a silent and sympathetic crowd, and accompanied by a few soldiers and police to protect them. Between Andrainarivo and Andraisora the Malagasy army lay encamped. These soldiers had been very grateful to the Fathers for the remedies they had made use of in curing different ailments, but

fickle as the mob always is, they now lined the road as the Religious went along only to cheer and jibe. Our information regarding the subsequent success of the missionaries is imperfect, but doubtless they reached Tamatave in safety. Meanwhile it may be assuring to know that, according to advices from Antonanarivo, dated 3rd June, the Catholics of that town are still numerous and attend the church for the performance of such offices as they are not deprived of in the absence of their Pastors.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

## THE CHOLERA MOTHER.

The cholera epidemic has lately been quite severe in the Ahmednuggur district, and as we have heard from Hindus and Christians who live in the villages the steps which have been taken to restrict the disease, we have been surprised to find even intelligent Hindus who live only in cities ignorant of the superstitions which prevail in the smaller towns. The general impression of the masses is that the pestilence is an infliction by a special evil goddess whom for euphemism they call Mari Ai, *i.e.*, Cholera Mother. She is also generally identified with Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and the goddess of wealth. Cholera is thought to be an indication that the Mother is angry and the only way of getting rid of the pestilence is to appease her. There is also the superstition that giving and taking medicine only excites the Mother. Government has sent bottles of medicine to the large towns from which it could be obtained wherever needed. But its failure to do good has in some places confirmed the superstition against the use of such remedies. The one proper way is thought to be to honor the Mother to the utmost and to make offerings to her and to her devotees in order to please her and thus to induce her to go elsewhere. In all the villages there are a few men and women of the lowest caste (the Mangs), who are devotees of this goddess, and usually one or two small temples of hers near the extreme limits of the town boundary in which there are a few shapeless stones covered with red paint. At the time of an epidemic these temples are repaired in order to honor the Mother. Also her devotees are asked what the Mother's wishes and intentions are: how long she intends to favour the town with her presence and what she desires. When the devotee is shaken (as is supposed) by the inspiration of the goddess he replies that the Mother intends to remain a certain length of time and that she wishes this or that. For the period indicated offerings of goats and eggs and sweetmeats and dates, &c., are made at her temple and money is paid to her devotees. Lemons are cut over the heads of these devotees and thrown in all directions: also rice and curds, probably in order to scatter the disease. The devotee of this goddess or of some saint may profess to have received the message that the Mother wishes the whole town to go out to her temple on a certain day. The village officers then have this announced through the town by a public crier and on the appointed day the shops are closed, work is discontinued and the Hindu population goes out, to spend the day near the temple. A male or female devotee of the Mother is dressed in a new green cloth, the favorite color of the goddess, the devotee's teeth are colored black, and the eyebrows and forehead are painted red to produce a hideous appearance, and then Brahmans and farmers and the whole company follow this low-caste person to the temple. A small cart is made, the axle of which is about a foot and a half long, and the pole about three feet long and on the axle are fastened two small wooden figures of the Mother about nine inches high. Bracelets are put on their arms, green cloths and paint on their bodies, rice is sprinkled on the cloths, and then this cart is put on the head of the devotee and accompanied with music, the town escorts it to the temple. This is meant as a polite intimation to the Mother that having received so much honor she should stay in her temple and not return to the town. Then offerings are made, and after spending the day near the temple the people return to their homes. Sometimes a male buffalo is killed by the devotee in the gate of the town and as a part of the body is carried thence to Mari Ai's temple, the blood is sprinkled on the way to appease her. As it is thought that the Mother is glad to take a ride when she can, the town gates are sometimes shut so as to prevent carts from entering, lest the Mother should come in also. Lately in one village the cart which was bringing earth for building a mission school-house was stopped on this account, and it has been difficult to hire carts for a journey. Finally, when the people of a town think it time to escort the Mother on her journey, a little cart like the one described above is carried with music to the limits of the town and put over the boundary into the next town. When the people of that town hear of this arrival of the Mother within their limits, they come with music, take up the cart and its images, carry them to the proper temple, give offerings, &c., and after some days carry it to the limits of the next town. So this cart is passed on from town to town. While escorting her, in euphonism the people sometimes call out "Lakshimike jay" *i.e.*, victory to Lakshmi.

When such measures have been tried over and over again without any profit, the people sometimes get disappointed, and then say—Well, nothing seems to please the Mother; it is useless to do anything more. But in some places the failure of all such means, and seeing how the Christians have been preserved and restored to health by proper remedies and seeing their greater sense of security have led even Hindus to join the Christians in prayer to God and they have been glad to take such medicines as the Christians had found helpful.—*Dnyanodaya*.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund Aug. 9.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. C. T. Head, No. 5 Batty. 1st Bgde., Welsh Divn., has been transferred to R. Batty 3rd Bgde. R.A., and that Lieut. C. G. Oldfield will now stand temporarily posted to No. 5 Batty, 1st Bgde Welsh Divn.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—Nagpore Force.—Col. P. W. L'Estrange, R. A., commanding the R. A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to command, pending the arrival of Col. Elles or until further orders.

1st Regiment N. I. (Pioneers.)—Lieut. R. A. Ritherdon, Wing Officer (on probation), sub pro tem, to be Wing Officer (on probation), vice Clark-Kennedy confirmed in the Comst. Dept.—Lieut R. M. Rainey, supenumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer (on probation) sub pro tem, vice Hutching, who continues seconded.

11th Regt. N. I.—Surgn. W. A. Quayle, M. D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment. To travel expeditiously at the public expense, under clause (e), para. 213, Part I, and clause (i), para, 514, Part II, Transport Regulations.

33rd Regt. N. I.—Bgde. Surgn. D. C. McAllum, M. D., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

The undermentioned candidate is reported as qualified by the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani.—Lieut. V. E. Russell, 2nd Battn. Bedfordshire Regt.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Hig her Standard test in Tamil at the last half-yearly examination held on 16th and 17th July:—

Madras.—Surgn. J. Smyth, M. D., I. M. D.; Surgn. T. L., Patch, M. B., C. M., Medl. Dept.; Surgn. F. C., Smith, Medl Dept; Surgn J. Kernan, and Surgn M. J. Kelawala, I. M. D.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall, Wing Officer and Adjt. 16th Regt. N. I. for sixty days from the 13th March.

Indian Medl. Dept.—Surgn. W. B. Browning, for six months, from the 6th August or date of departure.

The undermentioned officer is, with the sanction of H. E. the C.-in-C. in India, granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—12th Royal Lancers.—Capt. P. P. Mack, for three months, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th August, 1883.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·812 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·6 |
| Dew Point | 74·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·751 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8) | 3·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 87·1 |
| Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.) | 78·0 |
| General Direction of Wind* | W. WSW. W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 204 |
| Fall of Rain* | 0·01 |
| Total fall during the month | ·97 |
| " " " year | 54·52 |

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EAU DE SUEZ.

In this age of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils our civilization is subject to—namely, the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of this much desired boon; his Eau de Suez seems to realize the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly stop the most violent pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, mixing ten or twelve drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound, keep the gums in healthy condition, the breath sweet, and in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their even becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless. M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the torture dentists inflict on their unhappy victims; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hardworking profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain humanity is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true treatment of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a particular kind of soft tooth-brush (made from the finest badger-hair), instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it weakens and finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez—Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated; people are so fond of saying about anything new, as Agassiz phrased it, "First, that it is not true; secondly, that it is against religion; thirdly, that everybody knew it!" But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro*, *Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations in France and England that several imitations have been made; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

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RESERVE FUND........£800,000

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4 do. do. 6 do. do.

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By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

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£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to Secretary, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.
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FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs. | | | |
| Do. | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FO | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | | cases of 25 lbs. | per doz. bl. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | A W/1 American | do. | do. |
| Do. | U S Rifle | do. | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | per case. |

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Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

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OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

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| Electric Machines, for 10 Incandescent Lamps | | | Rs. | 350 |
| Do. | 40 | do. | ... „ | 750 |
| Do. | fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each. | | „ | 1,200 |
| Do. | 8 do. | 500 do. | ... „ | 1,200 |
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SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
Patent Wick Carbons give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
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It is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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Has no equal
As a REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
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IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, LAHORE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and of the PUNJAUB BANK, Limited.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator, NOTICE is hereby given that the Court will, on the 16th day of October, 1883, proceed to pass orders in reference to the DISTRIBUTION of the REMAINING ASSETS of the PUNJAUB BANK, Limited.

The more immediate question for disposal is whether Depositors are entitled to interest; or whether (Depositors having been paid the amount of their respective Deposits in full with interest to 30th June, 1877,) the whole of the surplus assets should be divided amongst the shareholders.

All persons concerned are desired to attend this Court on the above date and to bring forward anything they may have to state in regard to the above question.

E. W. PARKER,
Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.
Lahore, the 14th June, 1883.

The Bombay Gazette
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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DEPRESSED STATES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.
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Each containing a proper dose of phosphorus.
This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by undual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.
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Each containing a proper dose of phosphorus and nux-vomica.
This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.
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A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. A valuable remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.
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Each pill containing a proper dose of phosphorus, reduced iron, quinine, and nux-vomica.
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THE "GOBLIN BANGLE"
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A "Parte Bonheur" Bracelet, on which is engraved the motto "Wear for good luck." The Horse-shoe opens with a novel spring movement, to admit of the Bracelet being passed over the hand.
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Richly engraved and with Bird and Butterfly, in rich raised gold.
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This convenient bottle for either salts or scent is now coming much into vogue, its size rendering it easily portable, and owing to its being made *entirely of silver* it cannot easily be broken; in four different patterns, Plain, Engraved, Engraved and Gilt, and Fluted.
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A watch chain appendage, looking exactly like a silver key; on pressing the top a steel blade descends to cut the cigar end.
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August 2, 1883.

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Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
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NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
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For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
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| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL | „ 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY | „ 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | „ 3,750,000 |
| **MARINE INSURANCE.** | |
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

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| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
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Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
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Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

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AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
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DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
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THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
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With rivet holes drilled by special system.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*
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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Agents: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

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BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
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DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
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NOTICES



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**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR** which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL** preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

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**ROWLANDS' EUKONIA** is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,
PROVING THIS TO BE
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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Cures Scurvy Sores
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From whatever cause arising.

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And do not be persuaded to take any cheap
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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THE

# INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

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ABSTRAC[illegible] REGULATIONS
THE [illegible]HE WORLD
THROUG[illegible] FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO [illegible] INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL [illegible]ELEGRAPHIC
IN[illegible]ATIONS,
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AND THE
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.


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June, 1883. Secretary, Bombay Branch

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WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

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"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshir Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

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[EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

# MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

## BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1883.

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The Publication for 1883 contains

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PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

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| Musjid ,, | Bhosawul Junction*† | Satari | Dapki |
| Byculla | Sowda | Shapura | Akola |
| Chinchpoogly | Nimborah | Mirgani (for Marble Rocks) | Boregaum |
| Parel Station | Raver | Nagpoor | Katipurn* |
| Dadur | Khanapur | Hula Gate | Moortiza, cor |
| Sion | Burhanpur | Budiapoor | Mohona |
| Coorla | Chandnee | Wangni | Koorun |
| Ghat-Cooper | Mandwa | Narel | Budnaira* |
| Bhandoop | Dongergaum | Chinchowli | Malker |
| Tannah* | Bagmar | Kurjut*† | Chandoor |
| Deewa | Khundwa*† | Padesdari | Damergaum |
| Callian Junction*† | Jawar | Khandalla | Pooigaum |
| Titwalla | Beerh | Lanowlee* | Dygaum |
| Khadawali | Singaji | Karli | Wurdah† |
| Wassind | Harsud | Kurkulla | Pownar |
| Shapoor | Kirkeam | Tulligaum | Sindee |
| Atgaum | Bheringee | Salaivadi | Boree |
| Khurdee | Hurda* | Chinchwud | Kapri |
| Kussarah* | Timoornee | Kirkee | Saigaon |
| Egutpoorah* | Pagdhai | Poona†¶¶ | Jehwoor |
| Ghotee | Sewnee | Loonee | Keim |
| Bailgaum | Dharam Khundi | Ooroolee | Barsee Road* |
| Deolalee B. Siding | Dularia | Yeoat | Marheh |
| Nassick Rd* | Etarsee for Hoshengabad | Kheirgaum | Unger |
| Kheirwadee | Rampur | Patus | Mohol |
| Niphar | Bagra | Dhond† | Packney † |
| Lasulgaum | [illegible] | Boreball | Sholapur* |
| Munmar | Sohagpore*¶ | Decksal and [illegible] | Hoodgee |
| Nandgaum* | Paparia (for Pachmari) | Kartruz | Kurubgam |
| Naidongree | Bankeri | Poomulwaree | Doodneh |
| Chaligaum | Babai | Warrengaum | Goodoor |
| Kuigaum | Gadawara | Nargaum | Goolburga* |
| Galna | Bohanee | Khankeer | Shahabad*†‡ |
| Pachora | Kureli (for Saugor) | Mulkapoor | Wadi |
| Myjee | Nursingpore | Biswa Bridge | Nulwar |
| Mussawud | Kuruk Bail | Nandoora | Yedagherry |
| Sisowlee | | Jullumt | Sydapore Road |
| Julgaum | | Sheagaum* | Kistna |
| | | | Chicksagor |
| | | | Raichore*† |

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | Boisur | Keem | Thasra |
| Church Gate Street | Wangaum | Palonee | Pali |
| Marine Line | Danoo Road | Unclesur | Brehavi |
| Churney Rd | Goolwood | Broach* | Nariad [bad |
| Grant Road | Wewjee | Chumargaum | Mehmooda- |
| Mahaluxmee | Sunjan | Pallej | Bara ree |
| Parell | Bheelar | Meagaum | Ahmedabad† |
| Dadur | Damaun Rd. | Kurwan | Saburmuttee |
| Mahim | Oodwara | Mundala | Ambli Road |
| Bandora | Pardee | Dubhoe | Sanund |
| Andaree | Bulsar | Bhadurpore | Charolee |
| Goregaum | Dongree | Etola | Jackwara |
| Berewlee (Dysur) | Beeleemora | Baroda* | Veerumgaum |
| Bhynder | Umulsar | Baiwa | Jhond |
| Bassein Road | Nowsaree | Wassud | Patree |
| Veraur | Murolee | Nowley | Kharraghora |
| Sopalla | Sucheen | Anand | Sabli Road |
| Palghur | Surat*¶ | Bhaluj | Lillapore Rd† |
| | Amrolee | Oomret | Luctoran |
| | Sion | Dakor | Wadwan |

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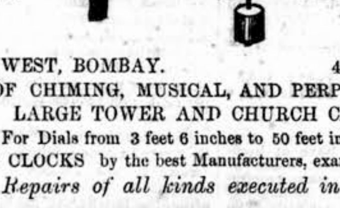
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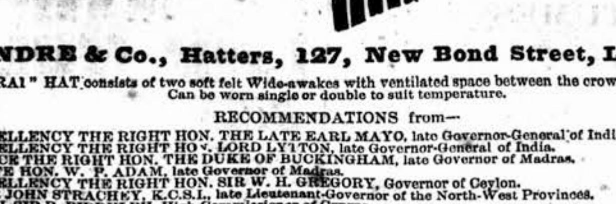
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During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into [illegible] distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinc[illegible] of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, i[illegible] of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," [illegible] that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the [illegible] duce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original syst[illegible] of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a giv[illegible] quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout th[illegible] Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distilla-[illegible]hiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be [illegible] in that the produce of some distilleries mature in a [illegible]others, but all require several years to develop those delicate [illegible]oma) in which maturity consists.

[illegible]s of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommend[illegible]skey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome [illegible]value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and [illegible] a corresponding degree.

[illegible]arks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in [illegible]ess, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" [illegible] of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in s[illegible] have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely fr[illegible]oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produ[illegible]irits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they ave not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

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DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH is warranted to Cure

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In 5 Minutes!

PREVENT FALLING HAIR AND BALDNESS; CURE DANDRUFF AND DISEASES OF THE SCALP; PROMPTLY ARREST PREMATURE GREYNESS; MAKE THE HAIR GROW LONG AND GLOSSY; IMMEDIATELY SOOTHE THE WEARY BRAIN.

**Price 12s. 6d., Post-free,**

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From REV. EDWARD HUSBAND, Incumbent of St. Michael's Folkestone, Feb. 13, 188[illegible].—"Having used your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH during the past year, I am quite willing to testify to its reviving qualities. After hard head work I often resort to your Brush, and feel quite refreshed. I should never feel inclined to resort to the old-fashioned hair brush again."

(*From a Native Missionary who was on a visit to England at the time.*)

*From* the Rev. G. C. DUTT, Jessure, Bengal, India, September 8, 1882. I am a native of India, and used your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSH when I was attacked by fever suddenly in Kent. When I began to tremble from fever I had no medicine in my bedroom, but by using your FLESH BRUSH I got cured of the trembling and fever in a very short time.

NOT A WIRE BRUSH, BUT PURE BRISTLES.

*From* Major PENROSE DUNBAR, of Northfield [illegible] (late) the Buffs, now Partner Messrs. G. POWELL & Co., 30, Moorgate Street, London, E.C., February 10th, 1883. "GENTLEMEN,—[illegible] bought a pair of your DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES a little time ago, and have very great pleasure in testifying to their many [illegible] good qualities. In cases of HEADACHE, LANGUOR, or OVER-TAXATION of the BRAIN, they are most invaluable. My family, one and all, invariably [illegible] them, and derive great benefit from them. One and all fly to DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH as an universal panacea for all their aches and pains. I have also your ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH, and I will never move without it. In cases of *Pain in the limbs, Cramp, Sciatica, Pains in the Side, or Spasms round the Heart,* I can most conscientiously recommend it as a sure and certain remedy, as also for *Spinal affections.* The ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSH I also have, and I believe it keeps away Toothache most effectually. I write you these few lines, which you may make any use of you like, as I feel deeply grateful to DR. SCOTT for his most wonderful and invaluable invention.—I have the pleasure to subscribe myself, GENTLEMEN, yours faithfully, PENROSE DUNBAR."

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The "ELECTROPATHIC" (Cholera) BELT can be obtained from Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Wholesale Chemists, Bombay, Byculla, & Poonah; or will be sent Post Free on receipt of remittance, by C. B. HARNESS (Managing Director), Pall Mall Electric Association, Limited, 21, Holborn Viaduct London, Eng. *An Eighty-page Treatise, copiously illustrated, entitled* 'ELECTROPATHY; or DR. SCOTT'S GUIDE TO HEALTH,' *published at One Shilling,* POST FREE *on application, to all readers of this Paper.*

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